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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be circulated on May 31 to buyers of all kinds of druggists' goods, in Canada, the United States, and the British West Indies. The object of it is to make these buyers as well acquainted as possible with the goods offered by our advertisers, and as this issue is practically the only journalistic means these important buyers have of getting into touch with manufacturers and merchants in this country, we cordially commend the issue to their attention. Advertisers should note that the Publisher cannot guarantee the insertion of any advertisements received after Wednesday next week. Advertisements for the Supplement will be taken up to the same time as usual. Address the Publisher of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for full particulars.

Summary.

WE want a correct rendering of the prescription facsimiled on p. 822.

LAMPBLACK is the subject of new regulations as to shipment (p. 790).

A TALE OF A TRUSS has been told before a City of London Judge (p. 801).

AN announcement respecting the Naylor Testimonial Fund is made on p. 793.

"MARY MASTERS" is a lady about whom Mr. Bremridge sends us a warning note. See p. 811.

ANOTHER spurious Beecham pill case has been settled in the High Court of Justice (p. 830).

NORMANDY PHARMACY provides a correspondent with an interesting subject, discussed on p. 795.

ACCORDING to our Council election postcard vote Messrs. Park and Campkin almost tie (p. 808).

AUSTRIAN CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS are much troubled about their conditions of labour (p. 808).

THE NEW REGULATIONS in regard to the manufacture and sale of saccharin in France are epitomised on p. 792.

MR. GEORGE PECK has been elected an alderman of Cambridge, and we give some notes respecting him on p. 823.

AFTER JUNE Latin will be no longer an obligatory subject in the London University Matriculation examination (p. 790).

TWO WYCH STREET SHOPS (chemist's and "specialities") have been the subject of a High Bailiff and Jury action, reported on p. 801.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TABLETS are now prohibited in France, that and similar forms being reserved for medicinal purposes only (p. 792).

A MEDICAL AND HYGIENIC EXHIBITION has been held in London this week, and we have tried to gather novel ideas from it (p. 795).

MR. W. G. BAKER, of Messrs. May & Baker (Limited), died at Brighton on May 16. A portrait and notes of his career are given on p. 821.

WHAT may happen if the Minor examination is not divided is indicated on p. 807. "Xrayser" has also something to say on the subject (p. 805).

THE PUBLISHER of a New York drug paper has been arrested for criminal libel, alleged to be in an advertisement inserted in the paper (p. 791).

PORTRAITS of Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., and Professor Julius Wiesner, new honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society, are given on pp. 823-4.

THE LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY reply, in a lengthy communication, to criticism by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. of work done on lemon oil in their laboratories (p. 812).

MR. GLYN-JONES'S Stamp Act case respecting the sale of recommended tr. quin. ammon. B.P. has got half-way on the preliminary stage, and proves to be interesting (p. 798).

A GLASGOW CHEMIST who sold camphorated oil containing 2½ per cent. less camphor than the B.P. required objected to the public analyst extending it to 11 per cent. (p. 831).

MR. BRANTON HICKS, the Coroner who was the means of getting important decisions in regard to poisonous proprietary articles and sale of poisons by unqualified assistants, is dead (p. 821).

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE has informed a correspondent that in dispensing proprietary medicines *per se* they may be taken from unstamped packets if the portion is stamped before sale (p. 807).

WE have received a number of communications in regard to acetum scillæ, which show that the extractive content lies between 7 and 8.5 per cent., and that the preparation deteriorates slightly by age (p. 811).

THE FLUCTUATIONS in the markets include a reduction in caffeine and codeine; morphine is also easier. On the other hand, St. Vincent arrowroot and Japanese wax are again dearer. Druggists' cream of tartar is firmer. Opium is easy (p. 817).

MR. T. E. MALINS, a Cardiff chemist, who has also a business in tooth drawing and fitting, has been fined 20l. under Section 3 of the Dentists Act for describing himself as specially qualified to practise dentistry (p. 800). Mr. Malins explains, in a brief note, that this gives opportunity for a High Court decision on the meaning of "specially qualified" (p. 813).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 27, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 7. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. J. E. Calkin, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Salcombe Urban District Council.

Mr. H. E. Walden has been appointed chemist and druggist to Slough Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

John Woodhead (64), a "botanic chemist," at 103 Laisterdyke, Bradford, committed suicide on May 15 by cutting his throat.

Eastwood Urban District Council has decided that in future Izal shall be used for disinfecting purposes in place of chloride of lime.

At the Exchange Arcade at Lincoln last week, twenty 17. shares in Boots Cash Chemists, Eastern (Limited), sold under the hammer at 45s. each.

The will of the late Mr. Stephen Augustus Ralli, of Ralli Brothers, East Indian merchants, London, shows personal estate of the net value of 1,067,431l.

The Mayor of Thetford, Mr. Walter Cornell Fison, chemical-manufacturer, has signalled the Coronation year by presenting to the Corporation a mayoral chain and badge.

Mr. W. Cook, chemist and druggist, of Hednet, announces that he will close on Thursdays in future at 4 P.M.; and the chemists of North Walsham have agreed to close their establishments at 8 o'clock on Thursday evenings.

Several members of the Three Towns Chemists' Association joined the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association in a visit to the works of the New Patent Candle Company (Limited), and subsequently to the gasworks on May 1.

Dr. Paul Peters, described as a chemist, appeared at North London Police Court on May 19 as prosecutor in an extra-

ordinary charge of theft and assault preferred against a German engineer named Fallor and his Swiss housekeeper.

At Southampton Police Court on May 16, a German named Sauer was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing an overcoat, value 17. 19s., belonging to Mr. Victor J. Hatfield, chemist and druggist, Bernard Street, Southampton.

The *conversazione* of the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E., will be held in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Friday, May 30. Any former student desirous of being present should apply to Mr. J. E. Walden, Secretary, for a double ticket.

The Early Closing Association, 21 New Bridge Street, E.C., has presented Lord Avebury (the President) and Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P. (the Chairman), with copies on silk of the shopkeepers' Coronation window-bill, a handsomely designed and patriotic-looking poster, which will shortly be supplied on application.

The students and friends of the Leeds College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the principal, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S., took their annual botanical excursion to Windermere on Monday last. The party journeyed to the Lake District in a saloon, in which breakfast was served soon after starting. Arrived at the lake a cruise round it in a steam-launch was made. A contingent landed on the west bank and investigated the flora, the rest proceeding to Ambleside and from there by coach to Grasmere, where the first party was picked up. After visiting Lakeside a return was made to Bowness, thence to Windermere station, and so home.

The New Matric.

Particulars of the scope of the new Matriculation examination of the University of London have been published. The first examination under the new regulations will commence on September 15 next. An examination under the old regulations will be held in January, 1903, and under both sets of regulations in June, 1903. Matriculation candidates will be expected to show a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects: (1) English, one paper of three hours. (2) Elementary mathematics, two papers of three hours each. (3) Latin, or elementary mechanics, or elementary physics (heat, light, and sound), or elementary chemistry, or elementary botany, one paper of three hours in each subject. (4) Two of the following subjects, neither of which has already been taken under (3). One paper of three hours in each subject. If Latin be not taken, one of the other subjects selected must be another language from the list, either ancient or modern: Latin, Greek, French, German, Arabic, Sanskrit, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Hebrew, history (ancient or modern), logic, physical and general geography, geometrical and mechanical drawing, mathematics (more advanced), elementary mechanics, elementary chemistry, elementary physics—(a) heat, light, and sound, or (b) electricity and magnetism; elementary biology—(a) botany, or (b) zoology.

Lampblack on Shipboard.

The Board of Trade are advised that, although spontaneous ignition of lampblack is an extremely rare occurrence, the possibility of its taking place cannot be entirely dismissed from consideration. It is therefore suggested that special stowage in the vicinity of the hatchways, and where it is protected from the wet, should be provided. Printed paper should not be used in connection with the packing of lampblack, but when put up in paper parcels and packed in casks, or in casks simply lined with paper, or in cases or drums, it may be carried on board ship with comparative safety.

The Optical Society.

The meeting on May 15 was held in the Northampton Institute, when Dr. C. V. Drysdale read a paper on the testing of optical instruments. After dealing with the defects and aberrations of photographic lenses, telescopes, opera-glasses, and microscopes, Dr. Drysdale showed how to test the instruments for ordinary defects.

Naylor Testimonial Fund.

We understand that the testimonial to Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., by the members of the British Phar-

macautical Conference, on his retirement from the honorary secretaryship, has been well supported, the amount subscribed up to the present time being 1207. We are asked to state that any others who desire to subscribe should send in their subscriptions to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E., in the course of the present month. It is proposed to present the testimonial to Mr. Naylor at the Conference-meeting to be held in Dundee on August 12-13, and it is desired to facilitate the arrangements for the presentation as soon as possible. Mr. Naylor has just returned from a trip to Morocco much benefited in health.

Birmingham Notes.

There seems to be an epidemic of illness amongst medical men of our city at the present time. Dr. Waldham Green, who was taken suddenly ill at the chemists' dinner, has had a sharp spell, and so had Dr. Ballance, of the Hagley Road. Overwork is the cause.

Dr. Conan Doyle, whose play of "Sherlock Holmes" has attracted many people to the theatre this week, was formerly an assistant to the late Dr. Hoare, of Aston-juxta-Birmingham. His Sherlock is named after the Gooch family, who are large property-owners, and his Baskerville was Birmingham's great printer.

The Homœopathic Hospital, Easy Row, was opened on Thursday last by Mr. A. M. Chance (Messrs. Chance & Hunt, Alkali Works, Oldbury), to whom was presented a handsome gold key. Mr. Chance said: "For 20,000% they had one of the best hospitals in the country, and while they had all the modern improvements yet retained some of the old-fashioned comforts of being able to open a window and warm one's feet at a fire."

Teething-powders.

At an inquest held at Sunderland on May 15 on a four months' old baby, Dr. Todd attributed death to some irritant poison, but he could not say what it was. He had examined teething powders similar to some given to the child, and had found that one was composed of mercury and chalk, while in another opium was an ingredient. The powders given to the deceased child had been obtained from a general dealer, a woman, who stated that she had sold similar powders for three years. She got them from Leeds. The jury found that death was due to an irritant, but what this irritant was there was no evidence to show.

Fire.

A disastrous fire occurred on May 20 at the premises of the Welsbach Incandescent Mantle Company in Palmer Street, Westminster, damages estimated at about 20,000% being done. The damage was confined to the London stores department, the factory escaping uninjured. Considerable creditation was felt during the progress of the fire that the collodion-room would be set alight, but the room was soused with water, and the principal danger of spreading was averted.

Masonic.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire, held on May 14 at Accrington, Worshipful Bro. C. H. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Droylsden, P.M. of the Faith Lodge, No. 581, and of the Duke of York, 1,449, P.Z. of the Union Chapter, 268, was appointed and invested as the Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies by the Very Worshipful Bro. C. R. N. Beswich-Royds, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in the presence of over 500 brethren, representing 115 lodges.

The Week's Poisonings.

During the past week oxalic acid and carbolic acid each caused four deaths, the only other scheduled poisons responsible being chloroform (taken in overdose by a habitual chloroform-taker at Finsbury Park) and arsenic, which a lime kiln-proprietor at Tiverton was given by his daughter in porridge. The oatmeal with which the porridge was made had been mixed with arsenic for poisoning beetles, and this the girl had inadvertently used. Besides the ten fatalities already mentioned, four others were caused by unscheduled poisons. A Bow painter died from drinking

spirit of salt, the widow at the inquest stating that her first husband had died in the same manner. Dr. W. A. Stradling, of High Holborn, was found dead kneeling by his bedside. Numerous marks of the hypodermic needle were found on his body, and death was said to be due to an overdose of cocaine. Bottles of morphine and cocaine were found beside the body.—A Brighton compositor, who had had some family trouble, drank a quantity of sulphuric acid solution with fatal results; and a young labourer at the South Metropolitan Gas Company's works was asphyxiated with sulphuretted hydrogen.—Sarah Trevithicks, who was stated to have attempted to commit suicide upon nine occasions, appeared before the Birmingham Stipendiary on May 21, charged with having attempted to take her life. She swallowed a quantity of oxalic acid, and her husband, who is on remand charged with assaulting her, struck her on the jaw with a bootmaker's last. He states that he struck the woman in order to make her throw the poison from her mouth. The woman was remanded.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Thackeray, L.P.S.I., Dublin, has been appointed manager of Maxwell's Medical Hall, Dalkey.

Mr. James E. O'Neill, Maghera, has also been returned without opposition to the board of Derry County Council.

Mr. John Baxter, Ballymoney, has been returned without opposition County Councillor for that district on the Antrim County Council.

Mr. Samuel Hill, 69 Castlereagh Road, Belfast, was returned unopposed to represent the Pottinger Ward on the Belfast Board of Guardians.

Mr. W. White, Belfast, purposes going abroad for his health, and is selling the goodwill and recipes of his proprietaries, which have had an extensive sale in the North of Ireland.

A meeting of the constituents in the North Belfast electoral division was held last week, when Sir James Haslett, M.P., gave an outline of the work done during this session. A vote of confidence was subsequently passed.

Charge of Stealing.

In the Dublin Police Courts on May 20 a man and woman named Ferns were remanded on a charge of stealing from outside the High-street pharmacy a bicycle belonging to Mr. Andrew Farrington, L.P.S.I.

Election of Analyst.

At the last meeting of the Kilrush Guardians, Mr. McMullen, of Belfast, was appointed analyst by thirteen votes to six, the latter being recorded for Mr. Walter Thorp, of Limerick.

A Lady Dispenser.

At the last meeting of the South Dublin Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board sanctioning the appointment of Miss Christina M. Jessop, pharmaceutical chemist, as compounder of medicines in the workhouse, at a salary of 80% a year.

New Businesses.

At Newcastle, co. Down, a well-known northern health resort, a medical hall has been opened by Mr. Robt. Hastings, of Killyleagh, as a branch. Mr. Hastings will personally manage the new venture, his business at Killyleagh being in charge of Mr. Jos. Montgomery, R.D., late of Belfast.

A new medical hall has been opened at Lisburn, near Belfast, by Mr. J. Walsh, formerly of that town. The new hall is meant to take the place of Ward's Medical Hall, now closed through the death of Mr. Ward, the stock and fixtures of which were recently offered for sale.

Poison-bottles.

On May 16 an inquest was held in the library of the Belfast Royal Hospital on the body of Margaret Savage, who died through drinking sulphuric acid in mistake for paregoric, the bottles being similar in size and shape. Mr. Finnegan (Deputy-Coroner) said it was gross neglect on the part of any chemist to give out a bottle containing a poisonous acid and not to label it properly. He hoped the chemist in the case would be prosecuted.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

No Increase.

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee of Aberdeen Town Council on May 14, an application from the city analyst (Mr. Jamieson) for an increase of salary was refused.

No Drawback Here.

Recently two Dundee gentlemen were fined 200*l.* each for exposing for sale imitation tobacco. They have tried to get the Court of Session to reverse the judgment, but the Court has declined—with "modified expenses to the Crown."

Personal.

At this week's meeting of Leith Parish Council it was intimated that Mr. McCall (J. & W. G. McCall, chemists, Leith Walk), one of the representatives of the Second Ward, had retired on the ground of ill-health.

Where No Coroner is.

The Lord Advocate told a questioning member in the House of Commons last week that a medical certificate of death is not a necessary condition of burial in any part of Scotland.

Pharmacy Scholarships.

The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association offer two scholarships annually to the students attending the evening classes in pharmacy at Robert Gordon's College. The scholarships consist of a free term at the day school of pharmacy at Robert Gordon's College. Eight students entered their names for the competition this year, and at the examination held on May 2 and 3 by Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, who has now given his decision, the successful competitors were Mr. John Rioch (with Mr. W. Wallace, chemist and druggist, King Street, Aberdeen) and Mr. Adam Findlay (with Mr. A. L. Bruce, chemist and druggist, Crown Street, Aberdeen).

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The "Gibson Handicap Medal" was played for during last week over the Braids, with the following results:—First, Mr. Duncan McLaren, 94–7=87; Mr. James Stott, 87+1=88; Mr. H. D. Alexander, 83 scratch; Mr. Geo. Robertson, 100–12=88. Tie for second, third, and fourth places. There was a large turn out.

All the ties in the first round of the hole-and-hole competition for the "Connell Smith Putter" have now been played. Undernoted is the draw for the second round:—

Mr. P. R. Beattie against Mr. W. G. McNab.
Mr. W. C. Baker against Mr. Geo. Robertson.
Mr. Jas. Stott against Mr. J. A. Forret.
Mr. Robt. McLaren against Mr. D. N. Wylic.
Mr. Wm. Lyon against Mr. A. J. Dey.
Mr. T. Miller against Mr. Jas. Finlay.
Mr. A. F. Dawson against Mr. W. B. Cowie.
Mr. Duncan McLaren against Mr. Jas. Anderson.
Messrs C. F. Henry and Geo. Lunan receive byes.

Dundee Notes.

Culblain-liniment is still in demand, owing to the continuance of very cold weather.

Water-glass for preserving eggs is being actively pushed by local chemists, a 7-lb tin selling at 9*d.*

A young married woman was admitted to Dundee Infirmary on Monday suffering from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid she had swallowed.

Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, who are to entertain the members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on August 11, have received an invitation to attend the Coronation on June 23. The card is a beautiful work of art—representations of the thistle, the rose, and the shamrock being utilised for the border illumination.

There has been a good deal of talk about an advertisement of the Bile Bean Manufacturing Company's which appeared in a local paper. In it a local lady tells of a cheeky imposition played upon her by an unscrupulous storekeeper. It is difficult to see how such an advertisement can benefit the makers of bile beans; but as they are paying for it, they, no doubt, know best. [Correspondents in other parts of the country call our attention to this bit of non-English advertising.—EDITOR.]

Glasgow Notes.

A local chemist who cons his *C. & D.* diligently is making a speciality ofcelandine ointment, and has just laid in a supply of the green herb, which he collects himself. The "Green Salve" is quite popular in his neighbourhood.

Mary Bonnor, or Boyle, and Catherine McGowan have been sent to prison for fourteen days and seven days respectively for creating a disturbance and doing wilful damage in the shop of ex-Bailie W. S. Galbraith, chemist, 52 Paisley Road, W. A gaselier was smashed in the course of the "row."

In a recent case of malignant diphtheria at the City Fever Hospital, Belvedere, 35 000 units of antitoxin, costing between 3*l.* and 4*l.*, were injected intravenously at one time, and this dose was repeated at intervals. Several desperate cases have already been pulled through by this heroic treatment. There was a fatal termination in the above case, but the large doses of antitoxin are said to have prolonged life for a day or so.

An impression is abroad that the new Trade Association has been formed to raise or lower prices, and in some unexpected quarters there is a disposition to anticipate the assumed policy of the Association by reducing rates. As a matter of fact, the Association's *raison-d'être* is the consolidation and development of retail trade interests, and the regulation of prices is an integral, but not a dominating, factor in its operations. Nevertheless, it is proposed to issue a price-list, and, as a result of committee-meetings, an informal canvass has been made of the constituency, with the view of arriving at a sound basis for action.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE HOLY SHROUD AT TURIN.—Dr. Paul Vignon, the Paris *savant*, whose announcement that he had found a photographic negative of the Christ on the Holy Shroud at Turin attracted so much attention recently, has published a statement in reply to the somewhat trenchant criticisms on his researches made by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TABLETS.—The Paris Prefect of Police has just issued a notice prohibiting the sale of poisonous substances in tablet or any other form, except for medicinal purposes. This measure is especially directed against chemicals put up in the form of tablets, &c., for photography. The Prefect draws attention to the fact that, since photography has become so popular, various firms have made a practice of selling the chemicals required by amateurs in compressed form; but as certain of the products are poisonous, and their possible confusion with inoffensive substances may cause very serious errors, their prohibition is imperative. The order reads as follows:—

The sale of all poisonous substances, of whatever nature they may be, is prohibited, except for medicinal purposes, in the form of tablets, pastils, pills, or any similar form.

A TAKING PRICE LIST.—The dainty list containing particulars of the proprietaries and English and American specialities and patent medicines stocked at the Pharmacie

Swann, in the rue Castiglione, and issued broadcast over Paris, is what may be looked for from the historic English house in Paris. In his foreword M. Swann points out that the aim of the booklet is to let Britons and Americans know where their prescriptions may be dispensed with accuracy, and where their pharmaceutical requirements may be met with the knowledge and experience only attained to the full by their fellow-countrymen. As for the Pharmacie Swann itself, "the patronage of Royal Families and Embassies is a proof of its importance and a sufficient guarantee of its competence." The catalogue, with each page in an artistic broder, is divided into three parts—the first comprising the specialities of the house, the second dealing with "preparations of various houses which deserve a special recommendation," and the third consists of a list of hygienic and toilet articles and accessories and medical sundries. The list is well printed, and the covers, with their suggestion of beaten bronze, are unique.

SACCHARIN IN FRANCE—The new law regulating the manufacture and sale of saccharin here has been duly put in force by a decree of the President of the French Republic. Manufacturers of saccharin or any other artificial sweetening substance have had to declare their industry to the local Excise authorities, and they are now practically bound hand and foot. Any manufacturer commencing to make saccharin must make a declaration a month before beginning work. Makers who cease, suspend, or re-commence manufacturing have also to officially announce the fact. The restrictions are also severe as to where the substances can be made, and as to keeping stock. The working days and hours have to be stated, while any deviation from the regulations render the unlucky culprits liable to heavy penalties and fines. Manufacturers are also obliged to set a room apart for the Excise officials to use as an office, the same being furnished, lighted, and heated at the makers' expense. As regards the distribution of saccharin, it can only be sent out in boxes or bottles numbered and sealed by the Excise, and accompanied by a declaration giving quantities and weights. Other detailed formalities are required of pharmacists who distribute the substance.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.—At the recent general meeting of the Confraternal Association of French Pharmacists it was decided to admit the wives of members to membership on the same terms as their husbands. The Association numbers 561 adherents at the present time, and exists for the purpose of providing a mutual insurance fund against death. Last year there were six deaths amongst members, and their heirs received an average of about 200*l.* each. The subscriptions, or premiums, are collected only according to the requirements of the fund (that is when a death occurs), and the amount payable is 10*l.* 6*s.*, the odd sum being for expenses of management. Last year the members were thus called upon to pay 63*l.* 6*s.* each (2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*). A weak point about this organisation is that instead of new members being required to pass a medical examination, they are merely asked to sign a declaration stating that they are in good health at the time of joining. No insurance company would accept "lives" on such terms. The new regulation of the Association above mentioned, which provides that wives of members can be accepted on the same terms as their husbands, specifies that in the event of the latter's death the widow can continue her membership, but she has to resign if she afterwards marries a non-pharmacist. Divorce will also be a reason for a lady severing her connection with the Association. In both cases no money paid in is refunded. The limit of age for admission is fixed at 45, both for pharmacists and their wives. The President of the Society is M. Rabot, of Versailles, and its headquarters are in that town.

Normandy Pharmacy.

NORMANDY is divided—originally by the hand of Nature, but more recently by the Western of France Railway Company—into two regions. Upper Normandy, which is marked off by the Paris-Havre railway-line, is maritime and manufacturing, and its capital is the far-famed city of Rouen. Lower Normandy, parcelled off on the map by the railway line from Paris to Cherbourg, is agricultural, or, more strictly speaking, pastoral, and its capital is the historical town of Caen—a quaint old city, which, thanks to the Southampton boats and its associations

with the stirring times of bygone years, is largely frequented by English tourists. The *table-d'hôte* at the hotel where I stayed had a decidedly Anglo-Saxon aspect. "Let me," said I in a rash moment, "find the English pharmacist." I searched in vain. In the rue St-Jean, one of the two chief business thoroughfares, where are to be found the hotels where the English cyclists and tourists are legion, I found a single pharmacy (M. Perey's), a shop of characteristically French aspect. I therefore continued my promenade towards the rue St-Pierre, the other business artery. Here at Mullois's Pharmacie Centrale du Nord-Ouest I noticed several English specialities, notably Maw's menthol cones, inhalers, and other sundries, Ingram's enemas, O'Connor's nipple-shields, and many other familiar articles. But my attention was soon diverted from the English specialities to the pharmacy itself, which is one of the most original and interesting I have found during my numerous journeys in France. The building itself is a very striking one and of considerable architectural pretensions. The entire building was erected for M. Mullois in 1897 by one of the leading architects of Caen, whose monogram (V.M.) appears on the top storey of the building, and it is a good example of how a handsome retail shop and manufacturing-premises can be combined under the same roof. That the architect should sign his name on an edifice that does him credit is a common enough practice in France, but this building bears the names of the stone-mason, the sculptor, and the roofer, in addition. A very handsome corner house it is, and a credit to them all. The window in the rue St-Pierre, where English goods, showcards, and dummies, are shown, is one of four. The other three in a side-street (the rue Hamon) are respectively inscribed "Bandages, &c.," "Photo accessories," and "Chemical analysis (commercial and industrial)." The contents of the windows are in accordance with the inscriptions. The "Analysis" window, for instance, is full of retorts, test-tubes, and similar glasswork. The wholesale establishment (or, rather, the manufactory of chemicals and pharmaceuticals) is also in the rue Hamon, in a simple, but still handsome, style. A goods-lift was busy at work for loading vans, and inside the whirl of machinery, the glimmer and steam of immense coppers, and the smells (odorous and otherwise) of various drugs bespoke the fact that the manufacturing part of the business was genuine enough. A somewhat similar establishment may be seen at Caen at M. Demelle's, Place du Théâtre, on a smaller scale. Here a retail pharmacy and a manufacturing laboratory are also side by side. The retail pharmacy is somewhat original, with its stained-glass windows and benedictory frontage (M. Demelle is a laureate of the School of Pharmacy), the real show-window being in an out-lying wing—a very curious arrangement—and I was sorry not to be able to snapshot the premises.

There are fourteen other pharmacies at Caen, but I need not describe them in detail. James's (a very English name) has showcards of Jeyes' disinfectant—"Cresil" they call it here. I saw "Charbonnier" over a shop in the rue Froide, and really, until I was close by, was not sure whether it was not really a coalman's (the name is as common here as Colman in England). However, it turned out to be a pharmacy. This is curious, because, as a rule, the pharmacien puts "Pharmacy" in bigger letters than his own name. Here there was not the slightest indication of what was sold, except one or two of the usual jars in the window. How curiously uncommercial some pharmacists are, to be sure. A great horse and cattle fair was in progress, and the town was full of peasants, but not a packet of veterinary medicine or rural specialities did I see in a pharmacy. There is competition, no doubt, though I saw no flagrant advertisement of cutting prices. One little detail amused me. In the interior of the urinals the usual sandalwood and other preparations were advertised, and I noticed the names of half the pharmacies in the town. At La Havre there is a big commercial (and, presumably, cutting) pharmacy, whose posters appear at all the railway stations in a radius of some twenty miles, but I did not notice anything of this kind round Caen. One Caen pharmacist advertises "Very moderate prices, retail at wholesale prices," but this is mild nowadays. Perhaps Caen is still a "trille rural." Normandy is delightfully primitive in some things. I have seen locomotives dated 1844 and 1847 still conveying passenger trains, but in some things they are quite up to date. I regretfully observed as I glanced at my hotel bills "Attendance and electricity, 1*fr.* per night," and so on. In addition to the horse and cattle fair there was a pleasure fair. Here a young lady sold hair-regenerator. She was sitting with her hair down to her heels in front of a stall flanked by two photos, one of her before she used the regenerator, and the other afterwards—the latter I can answer for as accurate. As one of the "noble army of martyrs" to baldness, I was naturally interested, and I was informed this remarkable preparation acted on the male or female capillary nerves with equally efficient results. I thought I heard the young lady utter a French equivalent of the Spanish proverb, "St. Thomas believes what he sees," as I turned away.

Lisieux is an old-fashioned place, more attractive to the artist and tourist than to the business man. At Lisieux three of the corners of the Place Thiers (the Grand Place) are occupied by

pharmacies. One (Pharmacie Bidet) is a delightfully half-timbered, low-pitched, old-fashioned type; the two others are quite modern. No undue cutting exists here, but a certain *bonne entente*, I fancy, for the pharmacists of the town close on Sunday.

Normandy is a great horse breeding country. I made my first acquaintance with the French vet. recently. A quaint old court-yard behind a quaint old seventeenth-century inn, one of the *auberges* that have survived. A dogcart drives in, the neat bay cob and vehicle exactly matching. A portly gentleman descends—fresh-coloured, grey-haired, keen features, Cronstadt hat, grey clothes, gaiters—he might have sat for a portrait of John Bull. A manservant gets down from the dogcart, unharnesses the cob and leads him to stable. Several men hanging around the yard bring out horses. All leg wounds. No. 1 (a hock sore), "Yes, yes; getting along beautifully. Continue the treatment with a new lotion. Here is the prescription. (Oh yes, you can work him a little)." No. 2 much the same optimist style, and soon. Then to lunch. The vet. sits on the right hand of mine host of the Golden Lion, and is evidently himself the lion of the table. But his luncheon was, like a pharmacist's meal, much interrupted. Still he found time to lay down the law on tetanus, bacilli, and other absorbing subjects of interest in this horsey country, and his companions sat open mouthed when a formidable Latin name of a microbe was rolled forth. I can only say that if he kept horses as healthy, vigorous, and cheerful as he was himself, he would be worth employing.

South African News.

DRUG-CONTRACT.—Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, chemist, Johannesburg, has received the contract for the supply of drugs to the Johannesburg Prison from May 1 to December 31, 1902. Mr. Dinwoodie was attached to the R.A.M.C. with the Natal Army.

MESSRS. MCVITTIE & SCRUBY, pharmaceutical and photographic chemists, Harrismith, O.R.C., writing in regard to a note in our issue of March 29, which stated that Mr. J. O. Scruby had bought the business of the late Mr. J. W. Glaister, inform us that they commenced a new business.

PRONOUNCE WITH CARE.—The following mellow taa, words may induce some reflections, if not observations amongst my home *confrères*: "Grootste Geneesmiddel Bekind. Veilig en Wonderbaar is 'Matalagia,' Het Groote Afrikaansche Geneesmiddel tegen Jicht, Rheumatiek en Rheumaticke Jicht." The paragraph (a common of its kind in South Africa) is only the ad. of a Cape Town chemist, who says it is the "greatest remedy known and is safe and marvellous."

THE CHEMIST AND THE COUPONS.—Mr. J. W. Couldridge, chemist, of 113 Princes Street, Port Elizabeth, has adopted a coupon-scheme in connection with his business. Every purchaser to the amount of sixpence will receive a discount ticket, and forty of such tickets will be exchanged for one shilling and a bicycle coupon. To the person receiving the greatest number of coupons by December 20, 1902, there will be presented a lady's or gentleman's Standard Rudge Whitworth bicycle, value 14*l.* 14*s.*

TRADE-MARKS.—Messrs. Peycke & Co., of Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Cape Town, have applied to the authorities in Cape Town for registration of the trade-mark "Opus" in respect of chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy in Class III.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C., have applied in Cape Town for the registration of the trade-mark "Jeyes' Fluid," in respect of chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes in Class II.—Mr. Samuel Henry Ward, of 48 Cranmer Street, Nottingham, patent-medicine vendor, has made application to the Maritzburg (Natal) authorities for the registration of the trade-mark "Febrisum," in Class III., in respect of chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

THE BLANEY FUND.—The fund raised in aid of Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., Bombay, reached a total of 5,195*l.* 8*s.* In addition, Mr. D. S. Kemp (founder of Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, with which firm Dr. Blaney was for so many years associated) has come forward with an offer to pay 50*l.* per month to the fund.

Colonial and Foreign News.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN MONAZITE.—The Brazilian Government has recently granted to a German for ten years the exclusive right to develop the monazite-sand deposits along the coasts of Brazil for the purpose of acquiring control of this privilege and exploiting similar deposits elsewhere.

A DISPENSING ERROR of a peculiar kind is reported from Bezdan, in Hungary. A pharmacist read a badly written prescription for cascara-sagrada tablets as for corrosive-sublimite tablets, and dispensed the latter, labelling the package "poison." The patient died, and the unlucky pharmacist has been fined 400 crowns and two months' imprisonment. He has also to pay compensation to the relatives.

THE REINERZ PHARMACY, in Silesia, was opened one hundred years ago—viz., on April 30, 1802. Since then, the *Phar. Zeit.* says, it has been sold at the following prices: In 1815 for 1300 R. thalers; in 1820 for 13 000 R. thalers; in 1856 for 23,000 R. thalers; in 1860, for 24,000 R. thalers, the privilege on this occasion being valued at 10,000 R. thalers. Three years later it sold for the same price, and in 1868 at 28 500 R. thalers. The price dropped to 26 500 R. thalers in 1873, and in 1899 the price rose to 210,000*m.* or 70,000 R. thalers.

AN ANTIKAMNIA ADVERTISEMENT.—Last month the *Pharmaceutical Era*, of New York, printed an advertisement of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, in which it was asserted that Eimer & Amend, wholesale and retail druggists, New York, had substituted drugs and defrauded their customers. On the ground that the publication and charges contained in the advertisement were wilfully and maliciously false, Messrs. Eimer & Amend, on May 10, obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mr. D. O. Haynes, publisher of the *Era*, on a charge of criminal libel. Mr. Haynes was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, and held for examination.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY.—The report of this Chamber, which was presented at the annual meeting in Constantinople on May 16, states that there has been an increase in the number of applications for recovery of bad debts, which shows the advisability of appointing British subjects as agents in Constantinople instead of dealing direct with natives or through native commission agents. The Chamber again repeats its warning to manufacturers and merchants to exercise more caution. The report also states that there has been no progress in connection with the new regulations which the Customs authorities framed with respect to analyses at the Custom-house.

FROM THE EAST.—Mr. J. C. Carter (of Messrs. Voeckel & Schroeder) was dined by his pharmacist friends last month before leaving Shanghai for England. The dinner took place at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, and representatives of each of the foreign firms of chemists in Shanghai were present, including Messrs. Mennie, Kitchin, Hanson, Marshall, Harris, Melville, Mason, and Cleasby. Mr. Mennie presided, and, in proposing Mr. Carter's health, made an exceptionally interesting speech, pointing out that the "send-off" was quite unique in so far that the gathering was composed entirely of pharmacists. He eulogised the independence and self-reliance which had been the factors of Mr. Carter's success, as of every Britisher abroad, and expressed the hope that Mr. Carter would do his best to enlighten public opinion at home in respect to the great importance of affairs in the East, and especially with regard to Shanghai—a place that many seemed to think was a British colony of a few mud huts. Mr. Mennie's remarks were received with much enthusiasm, and, in reply, Mr. Carter spoke of his great gratification and pride in the reception given him, and asked all to remember that—

When hearts unite, wide seas divide in vain,
And hands may clasp across the spreading main.

Other toasts followed, including "The Pharmaceutical Society" and "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," the latter receiving exceptional honour, we are told.

The Medical Exhibition.

THE annual exhibition of the Medical, Surgical, and Hygienic Exhibitors' Association (Limited) was opened at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on May 20, and remains open till May 23. Mr. Albert Cooper, pharmaceutical chemist, performed the opening ceremony, counselling the exhibitors to explain their exhibits in as concise terms as possible, so as not to waste the medical visitors' time.

The exhibition is a small one, but devoted almost entirely to those goods which chemists are interested in. The novelties, however, were not numerous. An alphabetical arrangement has been adopted for the following notes of the exhibits:—

The ANGLO-SWISS MILK COMPANY show the "Milkmaid" and the "Ideal" milk, the latter unsweetened. A leaflet for distribution by medical officers of health warns mothers not to let their children use dummy teats, the explanation given being that when the infant sucks the teat the stomach automatically pours out gastric juice, which, finding nothing else to act upon, "begins to digest the lining membrane of the stomach." Poor baby!

ARTHUR & CO. make a speciality of Bromaurum and Hydraurum—preparations of gold and mercury used in the treatment of nerve-affections. Among the other pharmaceuticals shown are Tannopumilio—a compound of tannin and pine oil, and mist. calcii chlor. cum ferro.

The AXLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY (LIMITED) have a pretty exhibit of humanised, peptonised, and sterilised milks; milk-sugar, Koumiss, and a sister product called Kephir.

The BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing the "Berkefeld" filters. The company's representative informed ours that the arrangement with Dr. Nordtmeyer has been once more renewed. Business is still good, 2,500 Berkefeld filters having been sent out to South Africa during the past twelve months.

BILLON'S OVO LECITHIN (for which Mr. Joseph Flach is agent in this country) makes its maiden exhibition-appearance before the profession this year. The exhibit is small but neat and attractive, the Ovo Lecithin confection taking the fancy of the nurses who cluster round. It is an agreeable granular preparation for children, and contains 5 centigrammes of ovo lecithin in each teaspoonful. The pillular form is more suitable for adult use, and the pure substance in solution for intra-muscular injection comes particularly within the province of the doctor.

BOVRIL (LIMITED) are pushing Bovril essence of beef or beef-jelly, a light-coloured jelly for sick-room use. VIROL (LIMITED) occupy the next stall.

The BRITISH EMBALMERS' SOCIETY have on view a complete set of instruments and appliances used in the practice of the preservation of the dead body by arterial injection. The Society's representative professes to be able to render the body thoroughly innocuous and "sweet" in three hours, by simply injecting the "embalming fluid" into one of the arteries.

The BRITISH IRON MILK SYNDICATE (LIMITED) are pushing the merits of Dolle's aromatic iron milk. Many visitors are sipping the milky emulsion of iron to test the absence of iron hardness and flavour, and a little cow's milk added covers the taste entirely—a valuable medium when administration to children is desired. The preparation, which is nicely put up, is shown in 8-oz., 18 oz., and 35-oz. bottles, retailing at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. respectively.

The BRITISH SOMATOSE COMPANY (LIMITED) are explaining the superiority of somatose preparations as real nutriment. The samples of liquid somatose which are being distributed should lead medical men to order that form of somatose more freely. A combination of somatose and chocolate is shortly to be introduced.

CADBURY BROTHERS (LIMITED) have a pretty little show of their cocoa and chocolate specialities. They are now making a milk-chocolate, which is as nutritious and stimulating as any of their products.

CALLARD & Co. show dietetic specialities, a new one being kalari-biscuits for obesity. Constipation-cakes are a tempting form of aperient, intended for adults as well as children.

The CELLULAR CLOTHING COMPANY (LIMITED) are displaying their wares assiduously to an interested gathering of fair nurses and stern medical men. The scientific principle on which the "Aertex cellular" underwear for both sexes are constructed is the attraction.

CEREBOS (LIMITED) demonstrate in a leaflet that many people are underfed in phosphates. Cerebos enables them to make up the deficiency in an unostentatious manner.

CHELTINE FOODS (LIMITED) are showing new styles in infants' and invalids' foods. Several attractive foods are put up in decorated tins, with the chemist's own name on. Special Cheltine foods are made for diabetics, anemics, and dyspeptics. There is also a new well-flavoured milk-cocoa powder, put up in tins, which can be had with stock labels. A soluble food for infants is to be added in a few months.

COOPER & Co. have several of their pharmaceutical products on show, and back them up with oxygenated, oxygen-carbonated, and Globenaris waters. Globena is used as a brand name for a series of invalid meat essences. Liq. quiniæ salicylatis is said to be the best form for administering salicylate of quinine.

COSENZA & Co. are showing Maggi's Consommé and tonic Bouillon.

HARRY W. COX (LIMITED) exhibit x-ray and high-frequency apparatus.

COXETER & SON are showing various apparatuses for the administration of nitrous-oxide gas, either by itself or in conjunction with oxygen or ether. Oxygen-gas apparatus and ozone apparatus are also exhibited.

F. DAVIDSON & Co. are showing Davidson's patent portable dark-room for ophthalmoscopy, retinoscopy, and laryngoscopy, which is said to be an invention that has reduced the practice of these sciences to the essence of simplicity.

J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) are exhibiting the Pasteur-Chamberland filters in various designs, and several other disinfectant apparatuses.

DOULTON & Co. (LIMITED) show hospital pottery. A sink with jets for urinals and bed-pans seems a convenient arrangement for hospital use.

The DOWSING RADIANT HEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing the latest improvements in their now well-known apparatus. This Company is the pioneer of the many concerns now engaged in propagating the heat and light-treatment for bodily diseases, but their speciality remains principally for local treatment. The patent heaters (electrically supplies the heat, of course) are so constructed and so portable that the heat may be projected on the particular part of the body affected, such as the neck, shoulder, or arm-pit, without affecting the other parts. They may also be arranged for a general bath if required.

EDGAR'S CROUP-LOTION (LIMITED) are pointing out to the medical profession that "Edgar's lotion" is not what is commonly known as a patent medicine, but a remedy originally prescribed by a well-known doctor, and it has seventy-five years of success behind it.

EUCRYL (LIMITED) have added Eacryl toilet-cream to their preparations. A pretty outline showcard in broad gold frame is shown in proof. Chemists should inquire for it, as it is out of the ordinary run of showcards, and good enough to show in the best pharmacy.

The "EXCELSIOR" ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH is one of several varieties of electric-baths on show in the Exhibition. It is a compact cabinet in which the patient sits surrounded by about fifty electric lights, according to the size of the bath, and two in a box on which the feet rest. The "Excelsior" bath is made entirely of steel plate, and coloured or frosted slips of glass may be used should coloured-light rays be required.

G. L. FOWLER is the inventor of an "invisible" respirator, inhaler, and voice-protector. It consists of two metal plates perforated and encased in a light frame-work, the whole being of such shape and size as to be introduced and retained in the mouth between the lips and the teeth. When thus worn it is said to warm the air as it is inhaled through the mouth, and, if desired, a thin layer of cotton or asbestos wool moistened with any medicament may be introduced between the perforated plates.

The GEN SUPPLIES COMPANY (LIMITED) exhibit the Gem folding bath-cabinet and the Gem water-still. The cabinet has been improved in regard to the way it is fastened when the bather is *in situ*.

The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED) are making a display of a ray apparatus, which they are in a unique position for supplying. A new induction-coil arc-lamp is shown for producing violet and ultra violet light for treating skin-diseases. The apparatus consists of a condenser, which is charged from any source of high-tension electricity. The iron points of the lamp are about an eighth of an inch apart, and but little visible light is given off. A cap of ice or quartz is put on the end of the lamp-tube when in use, these substances being transparent to the violet rays, and aiding the cure by the coldness they produce on the skin. A rectifier for changing an alternating-current into a direct current, and useful in charging accumulators from the main, is also being demonstrated.

M. HOFF & LEOPOLD HOFF are showing Hoff's malt-extract and Eösch's liqueur ironol.

The HOLBORN SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT COMPANY show a large variety of surgical instruments.

THOMAS HOLLAND, who is a surgical bootmaker, has on view an improved instep arch sock-patent, for the cure of flat foot. The sock can be worn in any boot, and is raised on the inside of the foot with a steel support. Holland's bunion splint, also shown, is a thin flexible sole of leather, divided at the toe end, and fitted with a glove-like pocket, into which the big toe is inserted. The sole to which the pocket is attached is then brought up to the sole of the foot, which it fits exactly, and the big toe is retained in its natural position.

HOOVIS BREAD FLOUR COMPANY are putting on the market two new foods for children—No. 1 for infants up to eight months, and No. 2 for older children or adults. Both foods are of the soluble variety, and are put up in square bottles.

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) show mineral waters, of which the various Vichy Springs, Ober-seltzer, and Carlsbad waters are the chief.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMON (LIMITED) have recently added a line of Plasmon Diabetic biscuits to their increasing list of Plasmon preparations.

GEORGE JENNINGS (LIMITED), showing sanitary appliances, have a special glazed earthenware operating-table and bed-jan flusher.

JAYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED), besides Jayes' fluid, are introducing Rideal's anti-typhoid tablets (acid sodium sulphate).

HENRY KIMPTON'S book exhibit includes the new Caspari's "Pharmacy" and "Pharmacopœdia."

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) show "Lemco," "Oxo," and "Peptarnis," three meat-preparations familiar to chemists. To advertise these a distribution of Coronation pictures is taking place, about which the public is being made familiar in the daily press.

The "MANHU" FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED) make a feature of "Marhu" diabetic foods, which restored the inventor to useful health.

MAYLE & CO. (LIMITED) have fitted up the balcony saloon as a hospital ward to show the style of the work they use in furnishing hospitals and asylums.

W. MARTINDALE, in a representative display of pharmaceutical preparations, has several novelties. Liquid extract of fresh violet-leaves is in demand for treating cancer. Martindale's preparation is a fluorescent green-yellow liquid. Recent additions to the series of glyco-gelatin pastilles include menthol combined with cocaine and eucalyptus and one containing 2 minims of terebene. Sterilised dressings are now put up in convenient packages, and are so packed as to keep sterile ready for the surgeon's use. Sodium-magnesian aperient with caffeine is a new and useful combination of the original effervescent preparation. In test-cases, which are one of Mr. Martindale's special lines, a larger size of the urine test-case—the "Complete"—has been introduced for the surgery or hospital. It has a more complete range of tests than the well-known "Portable" case. Mention should also be made of the bacteriological test-case, containing reagents and apparatus for the examination of the commoner bacteria, and an incubator like a small lunch-case for carrying in the breast-pocket, the warmth of the body being utilised as the source of heat.

MARVIS, the fish preparation of which the late Mr. E. C. C. Stanford was so appreciative, is displayed on a neat stall near the platform. Marvis soup as prepared in the South

African hospitals, is being distributed, and there are many seekers.

S. MAW, SON & SONS (LIMITED) have several surgical-instrument novelties on view. The forceps-needle, invented by Dr. Carwardine, of Bristol, is a combined needle and forceps which can be used without the trouble and intricacy of threading. An improved Greig-Smith's pedicle forceps-needle, also invented by Dr. Carwardine, is on the same principle. The needle is first pushed through the pedicle, then unclamped by simply opening, and the thread caught, drawn back through the punctures, and then let go. A pericæum-needle which Messrs. Maw have made specially for use at Queen Charlotte's Hospital is also shown. It possesses the advantages over others of being lighter and neater without losing in strength. An adenoid curette is now made which is capable of taking in a larger growth without detracting from the "purchase." A glass-jar for sterilising gum-elastic catheters by means of formalin-vapour is also to be seen, and an improvement on the india-rubber bag usually employed with Clover's ether-inhaler. The indiarubber bag is replaced by one of brown holland, which, being porous, not only allows a certain admixture of air with the æsthetic, and thus aids æsthesia, but it can be sterilised by boiling, if necessary, after each operation, and it will wear indefinitely. In another part of the building is a display of aseptic hospital-furniture. A new idea in isolating-sheets is shown, the sheet for hanging outside the door of a sick-room being always damp and antiseptic. Billroth's cambric, a cheap substitute for jaconette, and a new way of sending out dressings sterile in sealed packages, are other exhibits.

The MUSCHIK VIBRATORIUM APPARATUS is one that cannot be ignored: it makes its presence audibly known all over the building. It appears to be another variety of electric massage now getting to be fashionable. An electric motor is attached to a very complicated-looking apparatus, at the business-end of which is a tube to which two small metal hammers are fixed. When in action these hammers revolve at a high rate of speed, pulsating on a vulcanite fibre plaque, which is brought into direct contact with the body. The feeling produced is a gentle penetrating vibration, which is not unpleasant, and is claimed to produce wholesome physiological effects.

The MYOSIN ALBUMIN MEAT-EXTRACT COMPANY exhibit "Mamesin," which is stated to be a preparation of myosin albumin. It tastes like meat extract, but is paler in colour, and gelatinous.

G. NELSON DALE & CO. (LIMITED) make a big show of "Hi-pi," and a good impression with tasting-samples. Hi-pi is pronounced "heapy," or should be, the name being New Zealand for sheep, and the preparation one of the best invalid diets obtainable.

HENRI NESTLÉ is exhibiting his well-known infants' pabulum, and also condensed Swiss milk and "Viking" milk. His advertising literature for children is very entertaining.

F. NEWBERY & SONS have their usual fine show of the preparations of W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia. The medical men appear to be more interested in the practical demonstrations being given of the solubility of the Warner pills in cold water than in anything else almost on the stand. The obesity-cure (Kissingen and Vichy tablets alternately) also excites considerable interest, and a series of chocolate-coated digestive-tablets are admired. Cascara elixir is prominent, and gallon-jar quantities are being specially quoted. The lentiforms, fluid extracts, and elixirs of this firm are still present, but never seem to pall.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO. (LIMITED) are showing amongst their "Izal" preparations the thirty-thousandth drum (5-gal. capacity) of Izal to be sent to South Africa for the use of the troops.

NICOLAY & Co. have a small exhibit of Hommel's hæmatogen.

O'CONNOR EXTENSION COMPANY show the "Gunthorp" arch-support—a good appliance for flat foot. The support fits in the ordinary boot.

OWANA (LIMITED) have a very attractive display of their soaps at the top of the hall, just under the platform. A semi-rustic, attractively gold-painted, but wholly ideal representation of the *Ophir* is shown, and illustrates the style of window-display the company are prepared to give to chemists, with an order for "Owana" soap. The display

is distinctly novel and very attractive, and the fact that the soap was supplied by special desire to the *Ophir* for the use of the Duke of York and his suite, and that a long list of nobility and celebrities speak well of it, seems to show that it is not without merit. It is distinctly pleasant to use, and its principal ingredient is said to be "the fluid extract of a plant having great healing and cleansing properties." A perfumed toilet-soap and a shaving-soap have recently been added.

The PEPTENZYME COMPANY have a neat exhibit in a front position, where their digestive product, in powder, tablet, and elixir, is shown with protonuclein preparations and zymocide—a rice-locking and pleasant non-poisonous antiseptic. "Trophonine"—a liquid food prepared by this company, for which a demand has arisen amongst doctors recently—is also to be seen.

The PROTENE COMPANY (LIMITED) appears to succeed in always obtaining attractive demonstrators. The stand is usually surrounded by full-fledged matrons and timid probationers, with a sprinkling of professional-looking gentlemen, to whom the properties of "Protene" are described in eloquent and convincing terms. The "Protene" dainties (in biscuit and confection) are not devoid of appetising allurements.

REBMAN (LIMITED) have an exhibit of brooks and serums. Among the former we noticed a new medical dictionary—Duane's—which includes chemical and pharmaceutical names. Rebman's calf-lymph has been in great demand for some months, and failures to successfully vaccinate with it have been practically unknown. The therapeutic sera include antidiaphtheritic, antityphoid, antistieptococcus, Coley's fluid, tuberculin, malleine, and antiplague.

ROSBACH is forging ahead, and new advertising-matter is being shown.

The SANITAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are makers of light-cure apparatus and light-baths. The "Dermo" lamp and the "Dermo" reflector with cooled iron electrodes are specially adapted for the Finzen treatment of skin-diseases, while the electrical portable trough-shaped light-baths are marvels of ingenuity and gorgeousness. The "Tricolor" incandescent light-bath combines light of three different colours. Each colour may be turned on separately, red, white, or blue, as the case may be. There are many ingenious devices for applying light to the body to be seen at this stand, and special interest seems to be taken in the show, perhaps owing to the fact that the King has had several of the company's light-baths installed in Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace for his private use.

The SANITARY WOOD WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED) exhibit Hartmann's dressings, comforts for newly vaccinated people being prominent.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. (LIMITED) make Keystone Burgundy the keystone of their exhibit, and Hall's wine is there too.

W. K. STACY shows chiefly nurses' wallets and instruments.

WELFORD & SONS (LIMITED) show bottled milks, humanised, sterilised, and peptonised. An illustrated booklet is being distributed to show the reality of the scientific control of the dairy.

WODDERSPOON & Co. are stationers and printers who make a speciality of medical charts. Specimens of various designs are being lavishly distributed, and include morning and evening, four-hour, two-hour, and one-hour charts, and many other kinds, apparently complicated but charmingly simple in reality. A combined clinical case-book is a clear and concise method of keeping records of private nursing-cases, and should commend itself to nurses.

Personalities.

DR. LUDWIG MOND has presented a portrait of Bunsen to the Hofmannhaus in Berlin.

MR. W. DAWN COLEY, chemist, Bulawayo, arrived in Southampton by the *Briton* last Saturday.

MR. H. COLLARD returned last Saturday from his tour in South Africa on behalf of Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham. Mr. Collard confined his operations to the seaboard towns, and he reports excellent business there, and a great future for British South Africa "after the war is over."

Business Changes.

MESSRS. CADMAN & Co., have bought the business of Mr. F. J. J. Joy, in High Road, Lee, S.E.

MR. D. WHITE, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 41 Clerkenwell Green, E.C.

MR. W. HAIGH, chemist and druggist, has purchased Mr. G. R. Harwood's business at 337 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

MR. W. LONGTHORNE, late of 172 High Street, Walthamstow, is opening a drug-store at Norbiton Pavement, Park Road, Norbiton.

MR. A. BARRITT, chemist and druggist, 164 Charing Cross Road, W.C., is extending his premises by the addition of 166, adjoining.

MR. A. E. PARKHOUSE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. F. C. Francis at Ladywell, Lewisham, S.E.

MESSRS. SHAW & STRACHAN have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. William Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, at 69 Loughborough Road, Brixton, S.W.

MESSRS. DESMOND & Co, chemists, 55 Freemason Road, Custom House, E., have purchased Dr. J. Knight Hill's branch drug-business at Albert Road, North Woolwich, E.

MR. FRANK MOSS, chemist and druggist, of Kingswood and Staple Hill, has purchased the business, lately carried on, under the name of T. Grant, at 239 Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

MR. W. E. HAYWARD, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business in Wednesday Market, Beverley, formerly carried on under the title of "Fields & Hayward," and will in future trade under his own name.

THE branch establishment of Mr. D. H. Oxen, chemist, 99 Broad Street, Shelton, Hanley, was closed last week, and the fixtures disposed of. Mr. Oxen's head establishment is at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and he has a branch at Stoke.

THE old-established business of chemist and druggist, with off-licence attached, carried on by Mr. Joseph Bennett Brierley for many years, at 2 Boothtown Road, Halifax, has been transferred to his son, Mr. Herbert Charles Brierley, chemist and druggist. Mr. J. B. Brierley is continuing his establishment in Hales Hill.

Trade Notes.

"THE BRITISH ADVERTISER" is the latest claimant for notoriety. It is monthly, bright, has some good ideas in it, and is published at 2 Queen Anne Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bristol, at 6s. a year.

THE VIBRONA ART SERIES is the subject of a booklet issued by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), Holloway, N. It contains a selection (reduced facsimiles) from the twenty-four British pictures which the firm have published in monochrome, and a large number of most flattering testimonials respecting these excellent art productions.

BERKEFELD FILTERS—A circular has been issued which shows that the Berkefeld Filter Gesellschaft, of Celle, Germany, manufacturers of the "Berkefeld" filter, have again given the sole right of selling this filter in all British territories and Egypt to the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited), 121 Oxford Street, W. The manufacture and sale of "Tuber" filters has been discontinued.

EAU DES CARNES.—Mr. John Morgan Richards, 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., has been appointed by Messrs. Renouard-Lariviere & Cie's Successors, 17 rue de L'Abbaye, Paris, as sole agent in Great Britain and colonies for Eau de Carnes. This remedy for apoplexy and other ills dates back two centuries, and with such a record to go upon there is special interest in the announcement that a vigorous campaign of advertising is to make it better known in this country, particularly on account of the fact that Mr. Richards has in that manner successfully established several popular medicines which are not so ancient.

Legal Reports.

Stamp Act, 1812.

SALE OF B.P. PREPARATIONS BY CHEMISTS.

AT the Thames Police Court on May 16, before Mr. Dickinson, Mr. William S. Glyn-Jones, chemist and druggist, 159 East India Dock Road, was summoned by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue for having sold ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P., unstamped, contrary to the provisions of Section 2 of this Act. Mr. Denniss appeared to prosecute for the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Kirby represented Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. Denniss said: The whole question has been raised by the defendant himself, who desires to get a decision as to whether he can sell a preparation known as ammoniated tincture of quinine without a stamp when labelled. Under the Act of 1812 the defendant would be liable on conviction to a penalty of 10%, but he has specially raised this test-case on behalf of the members of his profession, to whom a decision one way or the other is of very great importance. The schedule in the Act is a very long one, and enumerates a list of medicines liable to duty. The Act, never having been repealed, is still in force, and it is very strict as regards the sale, making it compulsory for a stamp if any label is attached to the bottle holding the contents out or recommending them as a remedy or cure. This particular bottle was labelled:—

Ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P. A well-known and highly recommended remedy for colds. A teaspoonful in water every four hours until relieved.

This is clearly contrary to the Act, but the defendant claims the right to label the bottle free under the special exemption clause of the Act. [This Mr. Denniss read; see *Alpe*, page 105, and *C. A. D.*, April 12, 1902, page 567.] The defendant claims to be within that clause, but ammoniated tincture of quinine, if served in a labelled bottle as a scientific preparation that would be beneficial for a cold or influenza, and so held out or recommended by the words on the label, is liable to duty, even though proprietary rights are not claimed.

Mr. Dickinson (the Magistrate): Then because it says the quinine has been highly recommended by the faculty the defendant has got to pay duty?

Mr. Denniss: That is the Act, your Worship.

Mr. Dickinson: It does not say he personally recommends it?

Mr. Denniss: Those are the only words, and the Act forbids such labels except with the stamp. By the label it is being held out, contrary to the Act, as being beneficial to the relief of an ailment of the human being.

Mr. Dickinson: It simply repeats what is common knowledge. Every Englishman has taken quinine for colds.

Mr. Denniss: Yes, but this is ammoniated tincture of quinine, a specific preparation, and it is held out as a remedy for colds and highly recommended. If it had been sold merely as what it actually is—ammoniated tincture of quinine—and not held out or recommended as a cure or remedy for any particular ailment or disease, it would not have been liable to the duty at all, but being so held out or recommended it clearly becomes liable under the Act.

Mr. Dickinson: Are there any proprietary rights claimed for the article?

Mr. Denniss: They do not claim any.

Mr. Dickinson: Then other persons can sell the same article in exactly the same way?

Mr. Denniss: Oh, yes, subject to this matter of the duty if so labelled with a recommendation. The case has clearly been forced forward by the defendant himself. In April he wrote intimating his desire to sell ammoniated tincture of quinine in this fashion [letter read]. To this a reply was sent that if he sold the article in that way it would be liable to duty [letter read]. The defendant, however, did not agree with this view of the law, and wrote that he should sell it to test the legality [letter read]. On that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue had but one course to adopt, and the purchase was made of the bottle the subject of the present case. The defendant was quite right in the first part of his

contention that he was a person specified in the Act as being allowed to sell the article, and had he stopped there he would have been all right, but the Act goes on, "that have not or shall hereafter by advertisement be held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, or first vendors." The defendant was clearly the first vendor, if not the others, and by adding the label he has infringed the Act, and the question is therefore, Does the duty not distinctly apply?

Mr. Dickinson: He has not paid any duty I suppose?

Mr. Denniss: No, purposely to have the matter brought here. Counsel then referred to the *Smith v. Mason* case, and called Mr. Thomas Moyle to prove the purchase.

Mr. Kirby, after putting a question or two to witness, pointed out to the Magistrate that the summons was bad, as it said, "uttering, vending, and exposing for sale," whereas defendant did not utter or expose, and also labelled the bottle as a "prevention and cure."

Mr. Dickinson: I don't think we need waste time over that.

Mr. Kirby: The defence to this summons is that we do come within this very particular exemption. There are numerous Acts dealing with this subject besides that of 1812, but the objects of the Acts are clear on one point—that they were simply to apply to patent medicines, then greatly increasing in number and character. *Prima facie* we might say that all medicines are taxed, but these Acts take out all articles in which there are any proprietary rights, and there never were proprietary rights in ammoniated tincture of quinine. It has never been taxed, and if an article is once taxed it remains so for ever, and the label would not effect it. If that were not so other people would be getting the benefit of other persons' mixtures.

Mr. Dickinson: But with a title not proprietary you must be getting the benefit of other persons' mixtures, surely?

Mr. Kirby: Well, in a way, perhaps. Now, with regard to this Act that my friend relies upon, we come within the first part of it down to the words, "or in anywise affecting the human body." The rest of the Act in no way applies, and the words are different in the charge which says, "makers, vendors, or proprietors." "Owners or proprietors" in one sense we do not deny. Mr. Glyn-Jones certainly was the owner or proprietor of that particular bottle, but he was not the owner or compounder of ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Dickinson: Do you contend in this case you don't come in any of these characters?

Mr. Kirby: We say we don't come in any of those words. That is the object of the different wording of the exemption.

Mr. Dickinson: But how about these words, "any article held out or recommended to the public by the original or first vendors." Do you say you are neither?

Mr. Kirby: I certainly say so.

Mr. Dickinson: Where, then, can the Act apply?

Mr. Kirby: Well, it might concern drugs or proprietary articles. Take, say, Beecham's pills—clearly a proprietary article and coming within the Act, of course.

Mr. Dickinson: You suggest that any person could recommend any article not already proprietary?

Mr. Kirby: Oh, no; we say certain persons like the defendant could, but not the public generally. The object of all these Acts was to tax patents, for anybody can take out a licence to sell proprietary medicines, but dare not sell or recommend ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Dickinson: But any tinctures which shall hereafter be recommended. You distinctly have the wording "hereafter be recommended."

Mr. Kirby: Certainly I admit we come within the general charge, but we claim the exemption being a chemist.

Mr. Dickinson: Well, then, again, "which preparation has not been recommended by the owners, proprietors, compounders."

Mr. Kirby: That is just our case, we are not either. If you closely read the Act you will see that certain people under certain circumstances are clearly taken out of the Act. If the article was not recommended by the first vendors any subsequent advertisement by other persons does not apply within the meaning of the Act. Now, we claim that ammoniated tincture of quinine has never been a proprietary article or held out or recommended by the original or first vendors, which my learned friend must first prove to show a case.

Mr. Dickinson: But this Act surely goes beyond proprietary articles?

Mr. Kirby: Oh, yes—lozenges, pills, or secret compounds; but when held out or recommended to force the sale.

Mr. Dickinson: But I take it if you add the advertisement to force the sale you must pay for it. That is the object of the Act apparently. The object was to prevent one person selling an article to the loss of his neighbours without having to pay for the advantage.

Mr. Kirby: Yes, that is certain persons. But, now, do we come within those first words, "owner or proprietor"? Clearly we are not the "maker or compounder," for that, of course, must be the first person, not us. Of the Acts dealing with "owner or proprietor" we have Statute 42 Geo. III., chap. 56, sec. 3. [Section read. Alpe, page 27.] That Act shows exactly who shall pay the duty—"owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, or original or first vendors." We are neither. Clearly it means the man who makes the compound, which would be the manufacturer, not the chemist—my client—who merely sells it. Then there is sec. 6 of the same Act. [Section read.] That distinctly says everybody that deals with proprietary articles. We say we are not dealing with a proprietary article in ammoniated tincture of quinine, so we clearly are not yet affected. Then we have sec. 10 of the same Act. [Section read.] Then sec. 19 of the same Act is practically the same words. [Section read.] Now we come to 42 Geo. III., chap. 73, sec. 2. [Section read. Alpe, page 32.] These, again, I submit, all prove that the words must mean the manufacturer.

Mr. Dickinson: But it says "any packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial held out or recommended by any label or words written by the first vendors."

Mr. Kirby: But we are not the first vendors, I contend. I submit that those phrases, "owner, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors," clearly distinguish between the manufacturer and the seller, and if anybody should be taxed it must obviously be the manufacturer or wholesale firm my client received the article from. They must be the original or first vendors as well as the makers and compounders, if not also the owners and proprietors, which I submit they are also. I shall prove by evidence that ammoniated tincture of quinine was never a proprietary medicine, and though the dose is fixed now by the British Pharmacopœia it goes back long before the British Pharmacopœia. In 1853 ammoniated tincture of quinine was heard of and used and recommended by doctors, and no one has ever taken proprietary rights of the formula in the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Dickinson: Your contention is that there never has been any original owner that had proprietary rights.

Mr. Kirby: That is exactly so; anyone can sell it, whereas once a proprietary article always a proprietary article, and no one could sell it otherwise.

Mr. Dickinson: I follow you so far.

Mr. Kirby: The exemption-clause makes a difference over the Act itself. A man can be the vendor without being the first vendor, who must be found in the wholesale house where he bought it.

Mr. Dickinson: There is only a difference of the adding of two words—"owner and compounder."

Mr. Kirby: Mr. Glyn-Jones is not the compounder. He is charged with being the seller.

Mr. Dickinson: Is not a seller a vendor?

Mr. Kirby: The earlier Act clearly distinguishes between the seller and the person who makes it.

Mr. Dickinson: In a large wholesale house how do you decide the first vendor?

Mr. Kirby: The actual head proprietor of the wholesale house.

Mr. Dickinson: Why not the assistant?

Mr. Kirby: Because he is the actual maker and compounder.

Mr. Dickinson: Would not the assistant be the actual maker and compounder?

Mr. Kirby: He would be only the servant of the maker. In the present case, of course, we should be the owner and proprietor of that particular bottle but not first vendors of the contents.

Mr. Dickinson: But the Act is to prevent any recommendation at all.

Mr. Kirby: Oh, no, your Worship, only by the "owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, or the first vendor."

Mr. Dickinson: But the tax starts with the advertisement, and you are the first vendors with the advertisement. If sold without that recommendation it would have been all right, but you surely come within the meaning of the first vendor of any label affixed to the bottle recommending the contents.

Mr. Kirby: To make us liable we must come within all the Act, and we are clearly entitled to that exemption clause. Then again the word "compounder" could not apply to us at all. Mr. Glyn-Jones did not compound this ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Dickinson: Is there any distinction between "owners" and "proprietors"?

Mr. Kirby: Well, you see, in the Act it is "owners and proprietors," "makers and compounders," but elsewhere it is "owners or proprietors," "makers or compounders." The actual word "proprietary" is only used in the exemption clause, I believe. In 42 Geo. III. "owner" and "proprietor" have the same meaning, apparently, as do "vendor" and "first vendor," but the subsequent Acts leave the doubt.

Mr. Dickinson: In the third section of the Act [c. 73] I notice the useless words are dropped, and it specifies "the name of the maker, compounder, or original vendor."

Mr. Kirby: There should be some allowance, I should consider, to a person like the defendant—a registered chemist—who does know something of the contents of the mixture that he should recommend it.

Mr. Dickinson: Oh, I notice the Act is 1812

Mr. Kirby then proceeded to state that he could not get evidence as to how the article was first sold in 1853, but it would shorten the case if Mr. Denniss would admit that there never had been any proprietary rights over ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Denniss: I do not see what I can admit, seeing that my friend has forced this case, and says he will prove he is right. My point, however, is different. We say that the correct and only reading of the Act, as applying to this case, is that the first vendor of this particular bottle is liable to pay the duty, through that label as an infringement of the Act, not the original compounder of 1853, or whenever it may have been. The vendor is the first seller, and the defendant was the first seller of this labelled bottle. If they can show that the manufacturers of the contents sold it with that label then our case as against the defendant would fail, but they do not say that at all. Mr. Glyn-Jones has taken the initiative, and admitted putting on the label. This tincture has always been included, though exceptions have been made in recent years with some articles—for instance, peppermint-lozenges; but all other lozenges are still included.

Mr. Dickinson: You start with the putting on of the label?

Mr. Denniss: The sale was perfectly in order before. The first person who sold it with that label is liable, and therefore we say Mr. Glyn-Jones was clearly the first vendor.

Mr. Dickinson: Ninety years ago these things were doubtless very different to what they are now. There were fewer articles.

Mr. Denniss: But you will see the Act not only included all the articles it could find except drugs, but the tax was made to meet coming preparations.

Mr. Dickinson: I see that.

Mr. Kirby: Our contention is we were not the original vendors.

Mr. Dickinson: And Mr. Denniss says you are. Now where are we?

Mr. Kirby: Well, section 3 of the 1803 Act clearly shows that it is the drug itself, not the particular packet or bottle. The words say distinctly, "the article," and "the article" in this case is ammoniated tincture of quinine. The position is clear. What is subject to the duty, "the article" or "the bottle"? Here they say the bottle, because otherwise they could not class us as the first vendors. But the Act is quite clear. Supposing it had said "bottles" the prosecution might succeed, but it does not; it says what is contained in the parcels or bottles. The receptacle could not possibly be liable to duty. The idea is absurd that any Act would be passed for such a purpose.

Mr. Dickinson: You say if the original compounder in 1853 had put a label on like this it would for ever have been liable to duty?

After some conversation between Bar and Bench as to a basis of understanding with a view to shorten the case, Mr. Dickinson suggested that Mr. Kirby should write a few questions: "Will you admit this, and this, and that?" and let the other side reply, "Yes, yes, yes, no, no," as the case may be, and he would reserve an afternoon specially to take the case. It was then agreed to adjourn the hearing until June 6, at 2 P.M.

High Court Cases.

BOVRIL v. OXO.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on May 14, before Lord Stormonth Darling, Bovril (Limited), London, asked decree of declarator against Thomas Jenkins & Co., restaurateurs, Glasgow, that the defendants were not entitled to sell, expose, or offer for sale as Bovril any meat-extract or essence of meat or other preparation or manufacture which was not manufactured by the pursuers. It was stated that the defendants had been supplying Oxo as Bovril, and they explained that at the close of the Glasgow Exhibition they had some bottles of Oxo left over, which were sent to their various branches to be sold as Oxo or used in making sauces, &c. They never intended it to be sold as Bovril. In the event they offered to pay Bovril (Limited) 52*l.* 10*s.* of damages, with expenses, and decree was granted accordingly.

A BEECHAM CASE.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, May 15, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Martelli applied for an injunction to restrain the Public Benefit Drug Company, trading at 41 Scotland Road, Liverpool, from passing off as Beecham's pills pills which were not of the plaintiff's manufacture. The plaintiff had received a letter from the defendants' solicitor, asking for an opportunity to answer affidavits, and under the circumstances he had no objection to the motion standing over until the first day of next sittings. His Lordship directed accordingly.

Dentists Act.

"SPECIALLY QUALIFIED"

At Cardiff Police Court on Friday, May 16, before Mr. T. W. Lewis, the Stipendiary, Templar Malins, chemist and druggist, 107 Woodville Road, was summoned for that he, "on the 12th of May, not being a legally qualified medical practitioner, and not being registered under the Dentists Act, 1873, did unlawfully at certain premises, No. 29 Queen Street, use a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided." Mr. George David prosecuted on behalf of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Dental Association, and Mr. St. John Francis-Williams (instructed by Mr. Pocock) defended.

Mr. George David quoted Section 3, upon which the summons was based, and explained that the main part of defendant's business was that of a dentist, carried on in Queen Street, and on the site of the premises was a large advertisement which said: "For artificial teeth of guaranteed purity and perfect fit—Chemist Templar Malins." In the premises he occupied three rooms, in one of which he had an ordinary dentist's chair and a number of drugs, and people constantly came in to consult him. The defendant advertised very largely in other ways. An advertisement in the programme of the Theatre Royal stated that he carried on this business, and in it he described himself as "Cardiff's Merciful Tooth-extractor." From his place in Queen Street he issued three pamphlets, one of which was "a definite table of prices for artificial teeth supplied by Chemist Templar Malins, Cardiff's Merciful Tooth-extractor." It stated that "Templar Malins is now well-known for supplying perfect-fitting teeth, for honest, conscientious work, and for moderate charges. He charges no fancy fees, yet does the highest class of work, to which over 1,000 in and around Cardiff can bear witness." In the pamphlet the defendant gave his prices for "ordinary tooth-extractions, for extractions with cocaine or ethyl chloride (painless), and for extractions under the influence of nitrous-oxide gas (insensibility)." He constantly described himself as a tooth-extractor, and in face of that it seemed to him (Mr. David) difficult for the defendant to explain away

a description of that kind and say he was not describing himself as a person qualified to carry on dentistry.

The Stipendiary: What does "specially qualified" mean?

Mr. David: A man who is able to do it. It does not mean legally qualified. If a man holds himself out as being able and qualified to do the work of a dentist, that brings him within the terms of the section. He then quoted a law report relating to a case in veterinary surgery in support of that contention.

The Stipendiary: The question is whether it refers to a man having a dentistry qualification, or whether he was highly expert and had some particular qualification.

Mr. George David said the defendant held himself out as being specially expert in dentistry. Whichever construction was placed upon the advertisements it came to the same thing in the long run.

Mr. Francis-Williams: If it means, as I shall contend, specially qualified by experience, my friend would have to prove that he is not.

Mr. George David: No, he would not. The defendant, by his advertisements, leads people to believe he is a person whom the law allows to practise.

Mr. Francis-Williams: Unless it means specially qualified by law he has not committed any offence.

The Stipendiary: I think it must mean specially qualified by law.

Mr. David: He leads people to believe that he is a person whom the law allows to practise.

The Stipendiary: That is the correct construction, subject to what Mr. Williams says.

Mr. David read more extracts from defendant's pamphlets, in which he stated that he supplied "perfectly fitting teeth." Mr. David also commented upon defendant's administering anaesthetics.

Before evidence was given,

Mr. Francis-Williams admitted the documents Mr. David had put in, but he failed to understand how a man, calling himself a "tooth-extractor," or even "merciful tooth-extractor," could be said to hold himself out either as a dental practitioner, or that he could be said to be adopting any title, addition, or description, implying that he was registered under the Act. There was no indication of any registration in any of the documents referred to by Mr. David. Mr. David had endeavoured to prove that the Act prohibited any man, unless he was registered, carrying on the business of a dentist. It did nothing of the kind.

The Stipendiary: That is obvious, but he must not advertise himself as being specially qualified.

Mr. Francis-Williams then argued that the Court should differentiate between what referred to the man and what referred to the business he carried on. Defendant had never described himself as a dental practitioner, or pretended that he had any qualification whatever under the Act. He simply described what work he could do, and that he was entitled to do, so long as he did not claim to be a certificated practitioner.

The Stipendiary said the whole question was whether, looking at the tenour of the advertisements that had been read, and admittedly emanated from the defendant, he held himself out as a person specially qualified to practise as a dentist. It appeared to him that when a person advertised himself as a "merciful tooth-extractor," and capable of supplying "perfect fitting teeth" and turning out high-class work, he put himself forward as possessing the highest qualifications of an expert. It was admitted that defendant was not legally qualified, and that being so there must be a conviction. He would like to know something about the defendant.

The police reported that he had been fined 5*l.* and costs for a similar offence in July, 1896.

The Stipendiary now imposed the full penalty of 20*l.*, and allowed seven guineas costs.

Mr. Francis-Williams asked the Stipendiary to state a special case, but he refused, on the ground that no question of law was involved.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

COMPOUND LIQUORICE-POWDER.

At the Halifax (West Riding) Court on May 17, Robert Lamb Brook, Newwood Green, was summoned for selling 4 oz. of

compound liquorice-powder which, according to the analysis of Mr. A. H. Allen, of Sheffield, was entirely destitute of sulphur, its chief medicinal constituent. Defendant said he sold the powder in exactly the same condition as he bought it from a firm of wholesale druggists in Halifax. A penalty of 21s., including costs, was imposed, the Chairman advising the defendant to procure a guarantee from the wholesale dealers when making future purchases.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Court on Monday, May 19, David Paterson Walker, chemist and druggist, 116 New City Road, Glasgow, was summoned for selling a gill of camphorated oil which was deficient in camphor to the extent of 11 per cent. Defendant's solicitor tendered a plea of not guilty, but remarked that the deficiency appeared to him to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 11 per cent., as the oil sold contained 18.88 per cent. of camphor and 21.45 per cent. was the requisite amount.

Sheriff Fyfe remarked that, on the face of it, the deficiency seemed to be represented by the smaller figure.

Mr. George Neilson, who prosecuted, explained that the percentage was calculated upon the quantity of camphor that the oil ought to contain, that being the usual method in such cases.

Thereupon there was a brisk dispute as to percentages, which defendant's solicitor summed up by asking, Is it worth while to fight for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

Mr. Neilson, addressing the Sheriff, said that there had been a good deal of complaint as to drugs not containing the necessary proportion of certain constituents. When such was the case there was nothing for it but the proper enforcement of the statute.

His Lordship remarked that the deficiency might easily have been accounted for without deliberate intention to defraud.

Defendant's solicitor explained that wholesale houses put in more camphor so as to allow for evaporation, but his client had only heard of that recently. For putting in a larger quantity of camphor, too, a person might run the risk of prosecution for having too little oil.

Sheriff Fyfe laughingly remarked that he did not think there was much chance of such a prosecution.

Counsel further explained that his client had made up the camphorated oil according to the standard, but, by being kept in the bottle and sold in pennyworths, a certain proportion of the camphor had disappeared by evaporation.

Sheriff Fyfe: The 11 per cent.?

Counsel: The $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is ridiculous and preposterous to apply a percentage to a per cent. If the charge is to be in these terms, I cannot advise my client to plead guilty.

Mr. Neilson: Then I cannot accept a qualified plea.

The Sheriff adjourned the case to June 13, at 10 A.M.

At the same time Dr. Robert D. Taylor, 74 Nelson Street, Tralee, Glasgow, was charged with selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 21 per cent. Accused admitted the offence, and explained that the oil had been made up by a dispenser, who had over-heated the bottle and broke it, subsequently adding more olive oil to make up the bulk. The offence was simply the result of an accident. Sheriff Fyfe (to the prosecutor): Camphorated oil does not hurt anybody very much, does it? The charge really means that there was 5 per cent. too little camphor in the oil. The Clerk stated that the expenses amounted to 17. 15s. 6d. His Lordship imposed a nominal fine of 5s., with expenses, remarking that he had no doubt the offence arose from a mistake on the part of the assistant.

County Court Cases.

A TRUSS CASE.

In the City of London Court on May 16, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, surgical-instrument makers, 7 Aldersgate Street, E.C., against Mr. J. B. Munton, chemist, employed at Boot's (Limited), Chester, to recover 17s. 8d. for a truss supplied.

The Judge said the defendant had written to the Court to say that he was unable to come to town to defend the action. He objected to pay for the truss because of the delay in making it (namely, twenty-eight days), and also said it was

so roughly constructed that his doctor forbade its use. He had explained to the plaintiffs that it was for use on an infant a few weeks old, and had countermanded the order owing to the delay. The truss had been returned to the plaintiffs three times, and the third time the plaintiffs retained it. The defendant also said there had been no acceptance of the goods within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act. As he was managing Boot's business at Chester, he could not get, without obtaining at his own expense, a qualified assistant to take his place. The plaintiffs' solicitor said they had never heard a word about the truss until now. It was supplied in January last year. The Judge said that if the defendant had attended, and if what he said was true, judgment would have been given in his favour, with costs of coming from Chester. If the defendant's letter were true—and it might all be false—it was very startling. The plaintiffs' solicitor said it was a "try on" on the defendant's part. He would have been compelled to pay before they put the order in hand, only he was the manager to one of their customers. The Judge entered judgment for the plaintiffs for 10s.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.

In a case heard at Stonehouse County Court on May 14, wherein Mr. T. H. Harvey, chemical-merchant, Cattedown, Plymouth, claimed 157. 4s. 8d. from the Valletort Laundry Company, Stonehouse, for ammonia supplied, it was stated that at the opening of the account the orders were received by telephone, but as the defendants gave up the telephone service written orders were received from July 25, 1899, to the close of the account. After hearing the evidence Judge Lush Wilson, K.C., held that legally there was no proof of delivery of the goods ordered by telephone, but gave judgment for 47. 1s. 8d., the balance due on the goods supplied upon the written orders.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BEING GUARANTOR.

At Penzance County Court on May 13, Mr. Benjamin Shakerley, chemist and druggist, of Penzance, figured as one of the defendants in a claim made by the Pearl Life Assurance Society for 37. 10s. 7d., collected by an agent named Coomb, for whom Mr. Shakerley was one of the guarantors. The claim was admitted, and judgment was given against the three defendants.

A Compensation Case.

At the Westminster High Bailiffs Court, before Mr. John Troutbeck and a special jury, on Friday, May 15, Herbert Constantine Judge claimed compensation from the London County Council in respect to the compulsory acquisition of a chemist's shop at 34 Wych Street, Strand, and of the premises, 38 Wych Street, in which the claimant traded as a dealer in surgical appliances and rubber goods. After the jury had returned from viewing the premises, Mr. Kemp, K.C., who appeared for the claimant, intimated that a settlement had been come to respecting 34 Wych Street, the L.C.C. having agreed to pay 451. as ruled by the jury. The 38 Wych Street case proceeded, it being stated that the claim amounted to about 3000. The claimant having given evidence, he was severely cross-examined by Mr. Boyle, K.C., as to the class of business he carried on. He admitted that as a result of advertising he received hundreds of letters of a certain character, but affirmed that he never answered them. One of these letters was produced, and the High Bailiff said he was of opinion that it contained a direct invitation to assist the writer in the commission of a crime. Plaintiff stated that he had transferred his chemist's business to Chancery Lane, where he paid a rental of 138. per annum, the thirteen years' lease costing him 360. The shop had always been a chemist's, and the 360. included the goodwill, fixtures, and some stock. The High Bailiff said he was very curious to know whether Judge was a duly qualified chemist. Mr. Boyle said he did not know, and Mr. Kemp, when appealed to, did not supply the information. [The name is not in the register.—EDITOR] Evidence having been given that nearly every chemist dealt in the class of goods sold by the claimant, Mr. Kemp made an impassioned appeal to the jury to do justice to his client. Mr. Boyle followed on the other side, contending that 160. would well compensate the claimant. The jury, after considering the matter for two minutes, awarded the claimant 365.

Bankruptcy Report.

The E. E. BURFORD, Canal Street, Camberwell, salt, oil, chemical, and vinegar merchant (trading as Burford Brothers).—The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday. Before Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver. The Chairman reported that the debtor and a brother took over their father's business in 1880, and had since greatly extended it. In 1893 another brother claimed a share in the concern, and ultimately in 1899 the debtor purchased the business for 7,500*l.*, borrowing 8,000*l.* from the Produce Brokers Company (Limited), with whom he agreed to deal solely for oil for a term of seven years. That company were now creditors for 13,800*l.*, and stopped his credit a month ago, with the result that he filed his petition. The statement of affairs had not yet been lodged, but proofs to the amount of 15,427*l.* had been lodged, and the assets were estimated to yield 18,541*l.* Mr. Carouth, on behalf of the debtor, submitted an offer of 1*l.*s. in the *£*, but the Chairman suggested that the most convenient course would be to appoint a trustee and committee of inspection, who would be empowered to deal with any offer for the business. This was agreed to.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Holland, Edwin, 238 Bolton Road, Irlams o' th' Height, near Manchester, Lancashire, chemist and druggist. Trustee, John T. Crossley, 8 St. Mary's Street, Manchester, accountant. Dated, May 9; filed, May 16. Liabilities unsecured, 126*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 43*l.* Among the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Butterworth, Alcock & Co., Manchester	17	0	0
Hockin, Wilson & Co., Salford ...	...	14	0
Murray, Sons & Co., Glasgow ...	...	21	0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester ...	...	24	0
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Manchester ...	...	26	0

Topham, Thomas (deceased, by administratrix), 149 Pellon Lane, Halifax, chemist and druggist. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds...	51	0	0
Netleton, Haigh, Halifax ...	...	96	0
Oakley, G. Gardiner, Halifax ...	...	11	0
Topham, Ellen, Mirfield ...	...	412	0
Topham, Mary, Halifax ...	...	353	0

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Coley, S. J., and Gay, Sophia, under the style of S. J. Coley, Stroud, and at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, chemists and druggists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Bromfield, Frank Harold, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, chemist and druggist.

Walker, Charles Henry, Liverpool, chemist and druggist.

From the "Scottish Law Courts Record."

Medicines (Limited), Glasgow.—Resolved April 16, confirmed May 7, that the company be wound up voluntarily. H. Ritchie, accountant, Greenock, liquidator.

DOWNING STREET, May 17, 1902.

Sir William Turner Thiselton Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—*London Gazette*.

THE GLYN-JONES CASE is of interest to members of the craft, writes a correspondent, but there were those in Thames Police Court on Friday with other points of view. One litigant, after waiting from 2 to near 4 o'clock for his case to be called, turned despairingly to a policeman and said, "What's it all about?" "Well," said the Bobby, "at one time I thought they were squabbling about three-ha'pence on a box of quinine pills, but blest if I place it now!" "Gad," said the first, "if I'd known it I'd 'ave paid the blamed three-ha'pence myself."

New Companies & Company News.

GLEANITE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Boscombe Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., as the Gleanite Disinfectant Manufacturing Company, to adopt an agreement with W. J. Trimming and H. Allen, and to carry on the said business and any other auxiliary thereto. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. J. Trimming and H. Allen. Registered office, 29A Boscombe Road, Uxbridge Road, S.W.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEFENCE UNION OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh, with twenty members, each liable for 1*l.* Objects: To protect, support, and safeguard the character and interests of legally qualified medical and dental practitioners. The first subscribers are:—G. B. Marshall, 19 Sandford Place, Glasgow, M.D.; R. Campbell, 16 Queen's Crescent, Glasgow, M.D.; J. A. Robertson, 6 St. James's Terrace, Glasgow, M.B.; C.M.; A. McGregor, 121 Douglas Street, Glasgow, M.D.; J. Wright, 3 Victoria Place, Shawlands, Glasgow, M.D.; R. Wilson, 33 Monteith Place, Glasgow, M.D.; and R. Forrest, 114 Dixon Avenue, Glasgow, M.D. The management is vested in a Council. Registered office, 65 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,500,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking of the Burmah Oil Company (Limited) (incorporated 1886), and all or any of the assets and liabilities, including certain oil-works at Dunnielaw and Syriam, Rangoon, Burmah; to search for, purchase, work, deal in, and develop the resources of oil-wells and oil-yielding lands in Burmah, India, or elsewhere; to carry on all or any of the businesses of chemical manufacturers and dealers, etc. The first directors are D. S. Cargill, L. Gow, R. King, J. Iones, M. T. Fleming, and K. Finlay. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration, 200*l.* each per annum (chairman, 300*l.*). Registered office, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

SALT UNION (LIMITED).—The directors have recommended a dividend of 6*s.* per share on the 7 per cent. 10*l.* preference shares for the past year, besides placing 10,000*l.* to the new reserve fund and carrying forward 1,034*l.*

COLOMBO APOTHECARIES COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting was held at Colombo on April 29; when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, absorbing R.40,000, and leaving a balance of R.6,994 to be carried forward.

BRUNNER MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the profit-and-loss account shows a credit balance of 480,431*l.* which, with 36,931*l.* brought forward, makes a total of 517,362*l.* Besides the dividend on ordinary shares announced last week, a dividend is to be paid on the preference capital at 7 per cent. per annum. The company have decided to give all their foremen a fortnight's holiday with three weeks' pay, and all workmen a week's holiday with a fortnight's pay. Employees will receive a day's holiday and pay at the coronation, the company contributing 100*l.* to the festivities.

W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for the year ended December 31 last shows gross profit for the year of 67,094*l.*, as against 65,050*l.* for the previous year, being an increase of 2,043*l.* The net profit for the year (9,844*l.*), together with the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to 10,440*l.* After deducting the dividends paid on the preference shares on April 1 and October 1, 1901, and allowing for that which had accrued from the latter date to the end of the year, there is a balance of 4,190*l.* The directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum for the year (which will absorb 3,125*l.*), carrying forward the balance of 1,035*l.*

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report for 1901 announces that the River Plate local committee held their annual meeting at Fray Bentos in last November, and the books have been certified as correct by the local auditor. Exchange in the River Plate having occasionally been high, gold shipments amounting in all to 235,000*l.* have been sent out during the season. The balance of the profit-and-loss account amounts to 141,715*l.*, and out of this have been paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares (February 15, 1902), six months' interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares (October 1,

1901), a further six months' interest (April 1, 1902), and the directors now propose to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares of 15 per cent., equal to 3*l.* per share (75,000*l.*), making, with the interim dividend, 20 per cent. for the year; to carry to reserve fund 5,000*l.*, to employes' provident fund 2,000*l.*, and to deduct for directors' percentages, 9,651*l.*, leaving a sum of 12,553*l.* to carry forward.

EGYPTIAN SALT AND SODA COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for 1901 states that there is a credit balance on the profit-and-loss account of 15,952*l.*, out of which the directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the year, payable as soon as the repayment to profit-and-loss account can be made from the new capital which has been raised. The oilcake and soap factory at Kafr Zayat, which it was hoped would have been running by the end of July last, was barely completed by the end of the year. Regarding the soda industry at the Wadi Natroun, the directors report another series of delays, but they hope soon to meet the requirements of the market with regard to the quality of soda ash. The directors in February last obtained a temporary loan from the company's bankers of 50,000*l.* at 6 per cent. This has enabled them to lay in a stock of cottonseed which will keep the oilcake-factory working till the autumn, when seed will again become cheap. It is now proposed to issue 100,000*l.* of debentures. The money raised by these debentures will, in the first place, be devoted to the repayment to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank of the 50,000*l.* loan; and, secondly, to the repayment to the profit-and-loss account of the moneys borrowed therefrom.

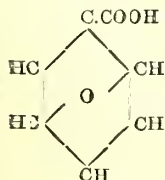
Scientific Progress.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Erdmann has found that this compound, which exists in several of the oils of the Rutaceae, forms a well-defined crystalline compound with benzoyl chloride, which serves for its characterisation with great ease. The body is formed by the action of benzoyl chloride on the ester, and re-crystallisation of the resulting mixture from cold alcohol. It then melts sharply at 99° C.

Properties of Gum Arabic.—Mannich has published the results of an examination of a series of samples of gum arabic from various well-authenticated sources. The ash figures give very little information, but the results of the polarimetric examination may be of use when other gums have been well examined. He finds in every case a 10-per-cent. solution of the gum in water is optically active. The figures vary from $-0^{\circ} 45'$ to $+7^{\circ} 59'$.—*Apotheker Zeit.*, 1902, 322.

Fractional-distillation Apparatus.—An exceedingly ingenious apparatus for fractional distillation under reduced pressure has been described by Max Kaehler and Martini. It consists of a bell-glass receiver on a well-ground plate, with a tubulure at the bottom to connect with the exhaust-pump, and one at the top for the adapter of the condenser. The tube of the adapter leads into a small funnel with a slanting side-tube. This funnel is lightly suspended on a revolving axis, and the tube thus revolves over a series of graduated tubes to receive the various fractions of the distillate. A magnetic needle is suspended horizontally with the funnel, and the latter is easily revolved over the graduated tubes by means of a small magnet from outside the bell-jar. It is thus easy to change the receiver six or eight times during the distillation without breaking the vacuum once.—*Chem. Zeit.*, 1902, 31.

Isosalicylic Acid.—At the last meeting of the Soc. Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Brunner described a new acid he has prepared, and to which he ascribes a formula which represents a hitherto unknown isomer of salicylic acid. The recognised isomers are those which have the carboxyl and hydroxyl groups in the ortho, meta, and para positions respectively. The new acid is prepared by treating salicylic acid with dilute aqua regia, and forms prisms, melting at 154°, and subliming easily on the water bath. It yields the same colour-reaction with ferric chloride as does salicylic acid, and yields a phenol on distillation with alkali. The annexed extraordinary formula is assigned to it, but the examination of the evidence on which the author bases it leaves one very unconvinced. On treatment with hydrobromic acid in weak aqua regia it leaves a dibromoisosalicylic acid in yellow needles.



A Few Formulae.

HAIR-CURLERS.

1.

Resin	5 <i>ij.</i>
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	O <i>is.</i>
Perfume with bergamot and musk.	

2.

Potassium carbonate	5 <i>ss.</i>
Liquid ammonia	5 <i>j.</i>
Glycerin	5 <i>j.</i>
Rose water	5 <i>xxiv.</i>
Orange-flower water	5 <i>vj.</i>

3.

Potassium carbonate	5 <i>j.</i>
Liquid ammonia	5 <i>j.</i>
Glycerin	5 <i>ss.</i>
Alcohol	5 <i>j.</i> 5 <i>j.</i>
Rose-water q. s. ad	O <i>j.</i>

FIXATEUR FOR THE MOUSTACHE.

Extract of malt	5 <i>v.</i>
Alcohol (90 per-cent.)	5 <i>j.</i>
Water	5 <i>x.</i>
Salicylic acid	gr. xv.
Perfume	q. s.

LANOLINE CREAM.

Anhydrous lanoline	1½ lb.
Peach-kernel oil	6 oz.
Water	5 oz.
Ionone	15 drops.
Ylang-ylang oil	20 drops.

—*Pharm. Zeit.*

GINGER-WINE.

Essence of cayenne	3 dr.
Essence of ginger	½ oz.
Tartaric acid	¼ oz.
Burnt sugar	2 oz.
Lump sugar	4 lbs.

Mix with 11 pints of boiling water; bottle when cold.

EUCALYPTUS TOOTH-PASTE.

Prepared chalk	5 oz.
Powdered soap	1½ oz.
Arrowroot	1½ oz.
Oil of eucalyptus	30 drops
Oil of peppermint	15 drops
Oil of geranium	15 drops
Oil of cloves	4 drops
Oil of aniseed	4 drops
Glycerin	1½ oz.
Carmin	q.s. to colour
Chloroform-water	q.s. to make a paste

STIMULATING POMADES FOR THE HAIR.

1.

Pilocarpine hydrochloride	5 <i>ss.</i>
Quinine hydrochloride	5 <i>j.</i>
Precipitated sulphur	5 <i>ss.</i>
Balsam of Peru	5 <i>v.</i>
Beef marrow	5 <i>j.</i>

2.

Precipitated sulphur	5 <i>j.</i>
Resorcin	5 <i>ss.</i>
Salicylic acid	5 <i>j.</i>
Tincture of benzoin	5 <i>ss.</i>
Vaseline	5 <i>ij.</i>

(The quantity of the first three ingredients may be doubled if necessary).

3.

Lanolin	5 <i>ss.</i>
Almond oil	5 <i>ij.</i>
Precipitated sulphur	5 <i>j.</i>
Otto of rose	q.s.

—*Pharm. Zeit.*

Things that Happen—Sometimes.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.



There was an old chemist named Castor,
Who was a deuce of a hand at a plaster.



He used an iron red-hot,
And burnt up the lot,
Which astonished that chemist called Castor.

PHARMACIST v. PHARMACONOCLAST.

This is a little tale, told by John Smithson, of a visit paid to him by his friend MacBoron, a Southerner, of Greek descent.

Scene: Smithson's diggings, a recent bitterly cold evening. Enter MacBoron, disturbing Smithson's nicotinean reverie, with a huge and weighty bundle of books.

Plunging in *medias res*, MacBoron selected one from the load of books under which the little rickety table groaned, and, putting on his spectacles (although he is still quite young), opened the book. Regarding me for a moment intently, he said, "You are not a pharmacist, John!"

"Oh, nonsense, Mac," I replied cheerily. "You know very well that you and I passed the Minor almost the same week."

"Yes; but the word pharmacist does not mean what you think it does."

There was a gleam in his eye as he said this, which made me uncomfortable, but I answered cheerfully, "Never mind, old chap, don't worry! Have some more ginger-ale, for you must want something warming this bitterly cold night."

"No, John, you are not a pharmacist—"

"In that case," I interrupted, somewhat nettled, "perhaps you will be good enough to tell me what I am."

"I have come to you to-night with that specific object in view," he said very solemnly. "You are not a pharmacist; you are a pharmaconoclast."

"Really, old man, do you mean this? It's nothing bad or wicked, I hope? because my mother always told me, when I was a boy, that I was never to—"

"There is no evil in the name. I have searched minutely through all these dictionaries, and there is not a word in any of them that scientifically describes or defines our calling and ourselves, and so I have had to make a few words."

"Make a few?" I said, aghast; "but you don't mean to say that—that—"

"They were really necessary? Yes, I do. Somebody had to make them; and it would appear that a beneficent Providence has singled me out to do the work. So now our language is the richer for them."

"You have referred to other words. Might I venture—?" (I was now weak and limp, and scarcely knew how to frame my question.)

"Oh, they are classical words, being all derived from the Greek. I have made—"

"1. *Pharmaconoclast*, from Gr. *pharmakon* *klastes*, a breaker, a divider. Thus the pharmaconoclast smashes, say, rhubarb root, and divides it into powders. Pharmaconoclast is therefore one who prepares and dispenses medicines, lately known as pharmacist."

"2. *Pharmaconoclastics*, the scientific study of drugs and their preparations."

"3. *Pharmaconoclastie*, pertaining to the above."

"Aren't these beautifully expressive, Smithson?"

"Wait, old man, until I qualify this soda-water."

The rest is a haze.

—DICKY (230/25).

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bolas (T.), Brown (G.E.). *The Lens: Practical Guide to Choice, Use, Testing, of Photographic Objectives.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 176. 2s. 6d. net. (Dawbarn & Ward.)

Bower (F. O.), Vaughan (D. T. G.). *Practical Botany for Beginners.* 7 × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 220. 3s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Broadbent (Albert.). *Science in the Daily Meal.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 44. Cloth, 6d.; paper, 2d. (A. Broadbent, Manchester.)

[This is a treatise on the dietetic treatment for gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and such like ailments, and there is a separate 20-page reprint of a general guide to the adoption of a uric acid-free diet containing 100 recipes which, doubtless, the average housewife will find extremely useful.]

Cash (J. T.) and Dunstan (W. R.). *Pharmacology of Pseudoaconitine and Japaconitine, considered in relation to that of Aconitine.* 4to. Pp. 56. 3s. (Dulau.)

Drude (P.). *The Theory of Optics*; translated from the German by C. Riborg Mann and Robert A. Millikan. With 110 diagrams. 8vo. 15s. net. (Longmans.)

Hayden (J. R.). *Venereal Diseases.* 3rd ed., cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. (Hirschfeld.)

Ingle (H.). *Manual of Agricultural Chemistry.* With 11 illus. 8vo. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 422. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott & G.)

Jackson (G. T.). *Ready Reference Handbook of Diseases of the Skin.* 4th ed. Cr. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. (Hirschfeld.)

Knight (W. S. M.). *The Business Encyclopædia and Legal Adviser*, Vol. I. (ABA to CON); with a series of statistical tables and explanatory diagrams by J. H. Schooling, and a commercial gazetteer of the world by W. Melven (illustrated). 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 7 × 2. Pp. 343. 7s. 6d. net. (Caxton Publishing Company.)

Medical Vocabulary: an explanation of all terms and phrases used in the various departments of Medical Science and Practice. 7th ed., enl. by W. W. Wagstaffe and G. D. Parker. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5. Pp. 688. 12s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Saunders' *Year-book of Medicine and Surgery.* 2 vols. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 716, 684. Each 13s. net. (Saunders.)

Soxhlet (D. H.). *Art of Dyeing and Staining Marble, Artificial Stone, Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Wood, and of Imitating all sorts of Wood.* Trans. from the German. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5. Pp. 176. 5s. net. (Scott & G.)

Walker (C. J.). *Advertiser's Ready Reckoner and Year-book for 1902.* 8 $\frac{7}{16}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi—100. (C. J. Walker, 24 Coleman Street, E.C.) [A useful book for advertisers, as it contains the prices charged for advertisements by the leading journals, specimens of type, and hints on advertising.]

Observations and Reflections.

By NRAYSER.

Dividing the Minor

is now a fixed plank in every pharmaceutical politician's platform. I think the *C. & D.* has been largely responsible for the prominence of the notion, and that goes a long way towards justifying it. But, all the same, I wish some skilful expert would present the other side to us. There has been no regular debate on the subject anywhere. We seem to have drifted into an agreement that the present method of conducting the examination is wrong, and the only opposition to a reform in this matter is that some influential people say they will only consent to it on condition of getting their way in another allied matter. Mr. Shadforth's letter last week was mainly a protest against improved conditions, on the ground that amelioration would be unfair to those who had already qualified. It was the complaint of the nineteenth century against the twentieth, of the coaches against the railroads, of the candles against the electric light. Our misfortune in having been born in the bad old times must not be a pretext for rejecting improvements. That is, of course, on the assumption that the division would be an improvement.

Why is the Division Proposed?

Generally it is advocated in view of the large number of failures at every examination. It is suggested that it is unreasonable to expect a student to match himself against six experts on one training. So it is, on the assumption that the examination is a trial of skill, a sort of fencing-match between the examiners and the candidates. If it were what it should be, a true test of qualification, that argument ought not to apply. The really qualified man ought to be fit at all points all at once. To be competent in A, B, and C in 1902, and in D, E, and F in 1904, is not necessarily qualification. The advocates of division argue, of course, that by separating the preparation the qualification will be superior. That is the case with a student who studies to know, but it is likely to be quite otherwise in the case of one who only studies to pass. And, believing as I do, that the majority of the candidates—90 per cent. of them, I should say—belong to the latter section, I see a great deal of force in the contention of the front bench that a compulsory curriculum should be associated with division of the Minor. The other professions which divide their examinations do insist on this guarantee for something like a sound education.

The Issue Raised

in the legal contest now pending between the Board of Inland Revenue and Mr. Glyn-Jones involves a question of substantial privilege for qualified chemists and druggists. If Mr. Glyn-Jones establishes his claim to exemption from medicine-stamp duty in respect of a recommended B.P. preparation, chemists will have acquired an 8-per-cent. advantage over their non-qualified rivals in regard to the sale of medicines of known composition. Artificial persons who have made so much useful capital out of the circumstance that they cannot qualify in the way prescribed by the statute will have to accept the corresponding disadvantage of their position in this respect. An amusing incidental consequence of Mr. Glyn-Jones's success would be that there ought to be hundreds of applications from chemists against Somerset House for pounds or two pounds which they have paid as compromises in similar cases. I do not see how the Board could refuse to disgorge if it should be decided that they have extracted these pounds under a mistaken interpretation of the Act.

Jerome Fracastor,

who, as Mr. C. C. Bell reminded us lately, was the original compounder of diascordium, was a famous Italian physician, born at Verona in 1483. But he was more illustrious as a poet than as a physician. That, at least, is the verdict of the compilers of biographical dictionaries. But when it is added that the title of his great poem—the work on which his fame has rested for nearly four centuries—was, "*Syphilidis, sive de morbo gallico, libri tres*," it is difficult for the ordinary reader to accept the dictionary men's assurance that Fracastor could have been a poet at all. A true poem "*On Syphilis*" is surely not conceivable. My authority tells me that the work "contains passages of marvellous beauty," and gives a sample, from which I quote a line or two:—

nam sepius ipsi
Carne sua exutos artus, squalentia ossa
Vidimus, et foedo rosa ora dehiscere hiatu
Ora, atque exiles reddentia guttura voces.

Captain Kettle was a poet and a seaman, but he religiously kept his two occupations apart. He could not understand that the dirty sea could offer attractions for any muse. Fracastor might have avoided shop in his literary work with even better reason.

"There is Nothing so Cheap as Brains."

This was the maxim of one of the American millionaire merchants. He paid the highest of salaries to his staff, he said, but it was through his staff that he made his millions. What price, I wonder, would that merchant pay for a man with the diploma of Bachelor of Commerce (Birmingham)? He certainly would not accept the parchment as a guarantee of the brains. All the same, however, the new spirit in our educationalists is excellent. The provision of well-equipped laboratories, where the great industries and sciences can be practically expounded in the most thorough manner, is one of the most hopeful of signs for the future of this country; but why must the silly bauble of letters to print behind one's name be dangled at the end of it? London University is to abolish Latin as an essential subject for its matriculation. This, too, is a sign of sense. What is needed in technical education is that it should be fitted to the student, not that the student should be made to fit one of half-a-dozen cast-iron moulds, which are termed curricula. Let brains have every chance of getting training; but, at the same time, trust brains to choose the training they specially require.

The Trade Customs

which the London Chemists' Association desires to protect are still undefined. The committee, it appears, have amended the mere terms of their paragraph, but they still seem unwilling to say plainly what is the particular object they want our subscriptions for. This is a question of principle, or rather of five shillings, with some of us. If by a chemist's trade custom they mean the sale of carbonate of magnesia as magnesia, or of methylated soap liniment for soap liniment not specifically described, we, the high-principled ones, are not disposed to co-operate. Perhaps we are not numerous enough, or important enough, to be considered, especially as there is "over 10% in hand." But if we are of any account, I suggest that the doubt should be cleared up before the invitation to the general meeting is sent out.

MR. W. WILSON, chemist, Rawal Pindi, is coming home to take part in the Coronation ceremonies as one of the contingent of the Punjab Light Horse. He will call at 42 Cannon Street occasionally.

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Editorial Comments.

Urine-analysis.

A NEW edition of "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis," which we first published a few years ago, having been required, we have had the book rewritten and considerably enlarged, and it is now ready. The practical style of the first edition has been retained, for, as the preface states, "the book is primarily a guide to chemists and druggists in a branch of work which is becoming more necessary to medical diagnosis, more precise and refined in its execution, and which therefore calls for the skill and experience of specialists. No class of men is better fitted to fill this office than are pharmacists." The work is now divided into chapters, as follows:—

Urine in Health and Disease.
Chemical Analysis of Urine.
Analysis of Abnormal Constituents.
Microscopical Examination.
Optical Examination.
Miscellaneous Matters.

The last chapter contains a collection of formulæ for test-reagents, which have not previously been gathered together in a readily accessible form, for chemists and druggists, and an exhaustive index completes the work. The book is more than ever of real utility to retail chemists, and can be obtained from most wholesale houses, or direct from our offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 9d.

We have also published a new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and have taken advantage of the reprinting to make some corrections, and to add other formulas that were called for.

Dispensing Proprietary Medicines.

SOME time ago we expressed the opinion that chemists and druggists might dispense proprietary articles (such as Fellows's Syrup) *per se* from an unstamped bottle supplied for dispensing-purposes, provided a stamp according to the price charged be affixed to the bottle dispensed. Some doubt having originated in regard to the matter, Mr. G. W. West, of Stokesley, wrote the following letter to the Secretary of the Department at Somerset House:—

DEAR SIR,—The following is a copy of a prescription:—

R Tab. antikamnia.

Tales xij.

Sig.: j. when required to relieve pain; repeated in three hours if necessary.

R Quin. sulph. gr. j.

Ferri redact. gr. j.

Fiat pil. Tales xxiv.

Sig.: j. ter die post citos.

April 26, 1902.

A. B. L.

Translated it reads:—

12 tablets antikamnia.

Label, one when required to relieve pain (repeated in three hours, if necessary).

The remaining portion of the prescription is for twenty-four pills, one to be taken three times a day after meals.

I wish to know if I am complying with the law in dispensing from the enclosed unstamped packet, providing I stamp according to charge made. This is only a portion of the prescription, but, I take it, strictly it is not a component part of the prescription, but that the prescription must be treated as two, and as the antikamnia tablets are not bruised and mixed with something else, it cannot be regarded as a component part of a physician's prescription, and therefore must be dispensed from a stamped package, and re-stamped according to charge.

My question is, Can I dispense in such a case as the foregoing from an unstamped package supplied for dispensing purposes only providing I stamp each sale? Your reply will greatly oblige

Yours truly,

G. W. WEST.

To this letter Mr. West has received the following reply:—

23079 S.
1902.

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.

13th May, 1902.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that in the special circumstances they would not object to your dispensing the medicine in question in accordance with the prescription of a duly qualified physician from an unstamped package, provided that the medicine is stamped before sale with the duty applicable to the price at which it is sold.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. N. CRAFER,

Secretary.

We do not print this as proof of the correctness of our statement, but as an authoritative declaration by the Board of Inland Revenue which may henceforth be referred to. There is still a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the dispensing of proprietary medicines liable to stamp-duty, and it is well that all authoritative declarations should be brought to the notice of the trade. It is now many years since the Board of Inland Revenue authorised manufacturers and first vendors (*i.e.*, agents or wholesale dealers) in this country to supply chemists and druggists in Great Britain with such preparations unstamped for dispensing-purposes only, and permitted chemists and druggists to dispense such preparations unstamped when they constitute part of a prescription. It has been explained that the privilege does not extend to other dispensers of medicines than chemists and druggists—for example, when wholesalers or manufacturers

supply medical men with proprietary preparations they must stamp them. The question as to who the Board consider chemists and druggists to be has never been decided, but the fact that limited companies get the medicines unstamped may be regarded as evidence that they are not included in the same category as medical men. It will be seen that the letters quoted practically settle what is "part of a prescription"—viz., a constituent part of a compounded medicine prescribed by a physician. It is well to have this made clear. In this connection we may call attention to the not infrequent custom of retailers getting supplies of 4s. 6d. proprietary articles "for dispensing-purposes only," and making a "cut" line of them by stamping with a 3d. stamp and selling the articles for 2s. 9d. This is an unauthorised abuse of the concession which in the absence of a physician's prescription may bring such retailers into conflict with the revenue authorities; and if it could be proved that manufacturers or their agents supply unstamped medicines knowing that they are stamped and sold by the retailers they (manufacturers or agents) might be held to have committed an offence against the Act, as it is their duty to affix the stamps in such circumstances.

Dividing the Minor.

IN a previous page "Xrayser" expresses the wish that some skilful expert would present the other side of the Minor division to what we have so long advocated. Perhaps he does not consider the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society to fill the requirement, especially as our contemporary has the knack of either veiling its opinions in a web of philosophic verbosity or sneering at reform in that super-excellent manner characteristic of the elect. Thus we learn from our brother of the pen that "The mere trader in proprietary articles and sundries, who desires to reap commercial advantage by getting through an examination in subjects which have no bearing on his regular business, cannot be expected to view" this question of dividing the Minor as one affecting the interests of British pharmacists. If this is a fair sample of the reasons which prevent the narrow majority of the Pharmaceutical Council from dividing the Minor examination before a compulsory curriculum is obtained, it is not surprising that the advocate whom "Xrayser" desires has not yet arisen. But we do not think the majority would dream of such a parade of opinion as that embodied in the quoted sentence, for it is equivalent to saying that the Minor is "an examination in subjects which have no bearing on the business of the retail druggist." That happens to be the business which the Pharmacy Act of 1868 took under its wing, and provided with an examination and registration; if this examination has wandered so far from the prescribed path as to have no bearing on the business, that amounts to a serious charge against the Council and Boards of Examiners. Were a bench of judges to inquire into the evolution of the present Minor examination and compare it with the "examination for assistants" which the framers of the Pharmacy Act contemplated, and Parliament decided, should be passed for registration as a chemist and druggist, they would not hesitate in declaring that the 1868 Act standard has been much exceeded. About that we are all agreed, but there has been too little regard for the other side. When the Minor examination was selected as the standard for chemists and druggists the Legislature knew that the Major examination of the time was on exactly the same subjects, but greater attention was given in the latter to the technics which bear upon the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions; so the care of "pharmacy" so-called was left in the hands of those who

should pass the Major examination, while the public requirements as regards chemist and druggist business were met by the registration of Modified and Minor men and those who were in business before the Act. The Minor examination, which is now so serious an ordeal that failures have been several times multiplied during the past thirty years, is really a test for pharmacists, and the comprehensive nature of the knowledge required in the six subjects has taken the examination part the point at which other professional bodies have divided their examinations. Such division has, in dentistry and medicine, been attended with the best results. It is not a question of making the examination easier to pass, but of enabling candidates to learn better. In advocating this rational division we recognise that the powers of the Pharmacy Act have been stretched to the utmost in order to ensure a class of qualified men to make up for the deficiency created by the depopularising of the Major examination. We are not out of sympathy with this motive, nor is the drug-trade as a whole, but we cannot be blind to the public interests in the matter. The Pharmacy Act was designed to give them a certain registered class of dealers, and the existence of unregistered dealers within and without the trade, besides the clamour for relaxation of the regulations respecting the sale of poisons, are evidence that we are approaching a point when the statute may be revised and a still lower class of registered dealers be created. Those who insist upon adding a collegiate training to the present Minor requirement surely do not realise that they are forcing on in another fashion the very thing which anti-pharmaceutical dealers are most anxious to bring about. To avert this, advocates of Minor division, *sine curriculo*, very properly say, "Let us adhere to the conditions of training and examination as they now are, but by dividing the examination into rational parts relieve the candidates from the congestion which prevents success and encourages the growth of the unregistered class within the ranks of the trade."

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

The further correspondence which we print on this subject to-day adds materially to our information in regard to the extractive-content of the vinegar. It will be remembered that Mr. Bevan stated in evidence that he took 9 per cent. of extractive matter as the proper amount that should be in the preparation, and this was questioned by the witnesses and ourselves. It now appears that although this percentage is sometimes reached, a fair average is 8 per cent., with 7 to 9 per cent. as the limits, the figures occasionally going outside these by a fraction. There is a slight diminution of the extractive in keeping, but on this point two of our correspondents are making special observations, intended to elucidate the nature of the change and its extent.

FOR THOSE WHO GO TO FRANCE.

A circular has recently been issued by the French Director-General of Customs for the guidance of Customs officers and others, which fixes for the first time the exact quantities of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes which may be introduced into France by passengers for their own use free of duty. The quantities so allowed to be introduced are thirty cigars, or fifty cigarettes, or 1 hectogramme ($3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) of tobacco. If these quantities are exceeded, duty is, in future, to be levied only on the amount exceeding the quantity allowed to be introduced free. We are indebted to the Board of Trade for this information.

LONDON CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. Arthur Serena, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Management of the London Chamber of Commerce, writes to us in regard to the advantages which this Chamber presents

to merchants and others for the settlement of commercial disputes. The rules of the Chamber have recently been revised in order to simplify and expedite its procedure. The President of the Court is a King's counsel, who sits either alone or with arbitrators selected by the litigants from a list of about 1,200 commercial men. The sittings are held in the Guildhall, the judgments having the validity of those of the High Court of Justice. The effect of the alterations recently made in the "Rules and Practice" will, it is expected, result in the differences of litigants being settled, in the majority of cases, in the course of a few days, and of course at a much smaller expense than a High Court action. Further information as to the Chamber may be obtained from the Registrar at the offices, 5 Church Passage, Guildhall, or at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, 10 Eastcheap, E.C.

COUNCIL-ELECTION COMPETITION.

We have received a fair response from subscribers to our invitation to give their ideas as to how the ten candidates for the seven vacancies on the Pharmaceutical Council will stand on polling-day, and the result may be of assistance to those who have not yet voted. As *all* the candidates had to be named on the cards, there are not those differences between the first seven that are actually seen in reality. In our case there is no plumping. Apart from that our vote shows pretty well how the wind blows. Up to Tuesday it was as follows:—

	Votes
1. W. S. Glyn-Jones	194
2. Michael Carteighe	189
3. Alfred Southall	185
4. John Harrison	179
5. John Harrington	178
6. J. Rymer Young	173
7. C. J. Park	129
8. A. S. Campkin	128
9. C. E. Pickering	68
10. J. W. T. Morrison	42

The votes show that the struggle is between Mr. Park, of Plymouth, and Mr. Campkin, of Cambridge, as we indicated at the outset of the contest. Our brief statement to that effect appears to have stimulated Mr. Park's friends in the West to work hard for him, and this is giving him a big pull over Mr. Campkin.

AN ASSISTANTS' STRIKE.

Whether the recent riots in Brussels are having an unsettling influence on Continental pharmacy or not we cannot determine, but the popular method by which labour seeks to enforce its demands upon capital is threatened amongst pharmacists in the capital of Austria. The unsatisfactory position in which Austrian pharmaceutical assistants have found themselves for some time past has at last induced definite action on their part. The assistants some time ago founded an organisation and established a journal devoted to their interests. By means of these they endeavoured to treat with the Government and with employers to effect some amelioration of their lot, but without result. The last Government edict, by which hospital pharmacists are placed on the same footing as regards concessions for a pharmacy, has led to the resolution of the assistants to go out on strike until their demands are gratified. A strike-committee has been elected, with full powers, which will fix the date, and by signature every assistant agrees to obey the committee's orders. The reforms demanded include the regulation of the hours of duty, so that upon two days' and one night's duty there will be two nights and one day free. Instead of food and lodging being provided, a sum to include these is to be allowed. Better quarters for those who have night-duty are asked for, and the fixing of a minimum salary according to the importance of the situation. A uniform hour of closing (for Vienna only) is also amongst the requests. The Assistants' Union has issued a circular to the public setting forth their position,

and explaining their reasons for asking the Government to accede to their demands. "We disclaim all responsibility," the pamphlet says, "should the sick perish through not getting their medicine. It is our desire to preserve the population of Vienna from a Pharmacists' strike, which would be a catastrophe." The Government has already ordered a systematic increase in the number of pharmacy concessions, and has changed the method by which applicants were adjudged, and has generally displayed a livelier interest in pharmaceutical affairs.

Reviews.

Anatomischer Atlas der Pharmakognosie und Nahrungsmittelkunde. By Dr. A. TSCHIRCH and Dr. O. OESTERLE. With 81 plates, containing about 2,000 original drawings. Leipzig, 1900: Chr. Herm. Tauchnitz.

DURING the past decade or more a number of excellent works by Vogl, Moeller, Schimper, Meyer, Hanausek, Braemer and Suis, and others, dealing with the anatomy of foods and drugs, have been published, amongst which no fewer than three anatomical atlases are included. It might at first sight appear that these works, of admirable accuracy and detail, would leave but little room for a fourth atlas treating of the same subjects, but even a superficial inspection of Tschirch and Oesterle's treatise shows how erroneous such a supposition would be, whilst a critical examination of it proves it to be at least equal to its contemporaries in accuracy, and beyond them in scope as well as in detail. The atlas forms a second volume to Tschirch's "Angewandte Pflanzenanatomie" which was published in 1889, and received everywhere as an invaluable contribution to general anatomical pharmacognosy. Whilst this work dealt with the various cells, cell-contents, tissues, &c., considered generally the atlas treats of the detailed anatomy of a number of important drugs and food-stuffs. It aims at presenting to the reader a full and minute account of the structure of these substances. It treats not only of the cells and tissues as they are there met with, but embraces a study of the development of these whenever that appears necessary for the proper interpretation of the structure observed. It deals as well with the development of the organ of which the drug consists, and does not fail to point out particular features that may assist in its identification either in the entire or powdered state. Generally an entire plate is devoted to each drug, and as the number of illustrations on the plate often amounts to twenty or thirty, and sometimes even to forty, it is evident that no pains have been spared to utilise to the utmost this method of conveying information. Each plate is accompanied by about three pages of text. To give the reader an idea of the arrangement of the matter for each drug the following (black pepper) may serve as an example:—

In the first place the inflorescence is somewhat fully described, together with the changes that are perceptible during the ripening of the fruit. Then follows the structure of the ovary and its walls, of the ovule and its integuments, the development of the ovule into the seed, &c. Next, the student is taken into the anatomy of the drug itself, which is rendered easily comprehensible from the preceding account of its development. To this part of the description the fullest attention is devoted. Cells, tissues, and cell-contents are discussed, the most minute details being entered into. The pericarp, integuments of the seed, perisperm, and endosperm are all dealt with; the localisation of the volatile oil and of the piperine, and the means by which the latter may be detected are considered. Nor is the structure of the rachis, upon which the fruits are borne, neglected. A brief account of white pepper, the diagnostic characters of the powder, and an enumeration of possible adulterants concludes the text. The plate contains twenty figures; of these the most useful is perhaps one in which the various successive tissues from the epidermis of the pericarp to the perisperm are shown by successive illustrations of the surface-view of these tissues. This figure, taken in conjunction with the transverse section, gives the entire anatomy of the drug at a glance. It is a most useful method of presenting the illustrations, and one that has been adopted for most of the drugs dealt with.

The accuracy and detail of the plates are all that could be desired, and the price at which the volume is published places it within the reach of all who are interested in

the subject. Its value consists not only in the mass of information that is conveyed, but also in the excellence of the models that it offers to students who are contemplating undertaking researches in this field of knowledge. The expert will detect an abundance of new observations, and the researches that have been carried out in the Pharmaceutical Institute in Bern during the publication of the atlas amply demonstrate how suggestive the atlas is of further investigation. The authors are to be congratulated upon having brought their labours to a successful termination. They have produced one of the most valuable and important works that have ever been published in anatomical pharmacognosy.

A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica. By JOHN HENRY CLARK, M.D. In 2 vols. 10 × 6. Vol. I, Pp. 951. Vol. II. (in 2 parts), Pp. 1613. Buckram, 3s. 3s.; half-Morocco, 3s. 12s. 6d. London: Homœopathic Publishing Company, 12 Warwick Lane, E.C.

THE second volume of Dr. Clark's colossal work is divided into two books, as the matter occupied more space than was anticipated. The scope of the work was indicated in the *C. & D.*, November 2, 1901. The information given under the different heads is admirably condensed, and a simple system of abbreviations is used so as to save space. Apart from the value of the Dictionary for reference, the information given under the heading of "Characteristics" is of that practical nature that chemists can appreciate. The following notes taken from the P's illustrate our meaning:—

Paeonia.—The dreams experienced by the provers were of a terrifying nature, and it is interesting to note, as Ueyer, one of the provers does, that both Dioscorides and Plinius cured nightmare with Paeon—the former with the seeds, the latter with the root.

Petargonium.—Kafir remedy for dysentery. The root is cut up very fine or bruised, then boiled in milk for a considerable time. Many British soldiers were cured of dysentery with it in the Boer War.

Petroleum.—Falling out of the hair is a characteristic symptom of petrol, and accounts for the popularity of petroleum hair-restorers. . . . The use of these hair-restorers has caused many violent headaches. So has the use of coal oil (a tablespoonful to a bucket of water) by washerwomen to improve the colour of linen.

Petroselinum.—Parsley-tea is a recognised remedy for gonorrhœa in domestic country practice. . . . Parsley is said to be poisonous to ferrets. Fresh butter and parsley applied warm is an old remedy for hruises. An infusion is given to all children recovering from scarlatina by the matron of a suburban infectious hospital.

Phellandrium.—Goullon, jun., calls attention to the value of phelland. as a cough remedy. He regards it as a "universal cough remedy," but particularly useful in phthisical coughs.

Picric Acid.—A saturated solution (pic. ac. gr. xc. to alcohol 3iij.), diluted with a quart of water, is used for burns. . . . The staining of the hands and linen caused by the dressing can be removed by horacic acid.

Pilocarpinum is an ingredient in many hair-restorers . . . has also been known to turn white hair black.

Piscidia.—The experiment recorded in Allen is by W. Hamilton, who took a drachm of the tincture in water for toothache, and went off to sleep with such suddenness that when he awoke twelve hours later he was still holding the glass and vial from which he had taken the dose.

The Dictionary is the finest work on materia medica from the homœopathic point of view which has been published in recent times.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

FLOUR will extinguish burning oil. This is useful to know where lamps are much used.

A HANOVERIAN CHEMIST, by means of the familiar laboratory fat-extracting apparatus, has succeeded in getting an excellent food, of pleasant taste and rich in albumin and starch, from the horse chestnut, by removing the bitter resin with alcohol, or, preferably, ether alcohol.

THE latest thing in gongs is an ancient pestle and mortar. Some of the older ones are of great beauty, and have evidently figured in some lady's stillroom in old days. They are made of gun-metal or copper, and finely engraved. The sound is an agreeable one, and answers its purpose excellently for a small-sized house.

Association Affairs.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of this Association, held on May 13, with Mr. C. T. Weary (President) in the chair, a discussion arose with reference to the formation of day-classes in pharmacy and materia medica to be conducted at the Technical Schools, and a sub-committee was elected to confer with the Junior Section and ascertain the probable number of students who would attend. On the proposition of Mr. Maitland it was unanimously decided to elect a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the annual outing. A lengthy discussion then took place with reference to the modification of several rules of the Association, the chief alteration having for its object the admission of registered chemists and senior assistants to the Senior Section. Mr. Park thought the annual subscription of apprentices should be raised to 2s. 6d., but Mr. Groombridge, on behalf of the Junior Section, was against increasing the subscription. Considerable difficulty existed at the present time, he said, in obtaining 1s., but he promised to bring the matter before the Committee.

MR. PARK'S CANDIDATURE.

The President, in referring to Mr. Park's retirement from the Council at the expiration of three years, said it was customary for the Association to move a vote of confidence in Mr. Park, and to ask for the support of all members of the Society, in order that his return may again be secured. Apart from any personal feeling, he thought chemists in the West of England should have a representative on the Council, and he was sure Mr. Park would further any policy they, as an Association, desired to bring before the Council.

Mr. Turney said Mr. Park had always shown the keenest interest in his work as a member of the Council. He was in business, and realised the position of pharmacists, and had always supported measures for improving their position. He was not only thought highly of in the West of England, but his colleagues on the Council held him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Cocks thought some undercurrent was at work to replace Mr. Park on the Council, and mentioned that several associations had issued recommendations for voters to omit Mr. Park's name.

On the motion of Mr. Roper a committee was appointed to issue circulars asking for votes for Mr. Park.

Mr. Park said he was asked by the Association some years ago to allow himself to be nominated as a member of the Council. At that time he had no desire to be on the Council, as it entailed a certain amount of self-denial, but he had never regretted having been elected, and if he were again successful he would do his best to further their interests.

Mr. F. W. Hunt having resigned his office as Divisional Secretary for Plymouth, it was decided to call a meeting of Plymouth chemists to elect a successor.

Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association.

THE adjourned annual meeting of this Association was held on May 15 at the Castle Hotel, Hastings, with Mr. H. C. Edwards in the chair, in the absence of the President. The annual report and Treasurer's statement were submitted and adopted. The membership and balance in hand proved to be satisfactory, and the summary of work done during the session was received with approval.

The following officers and committee were elected for next session: Mr. F. Rossiter (President), Mr. C. R. Stedman (Hon. Sec.), Mr. A. W. Dawes (Hon. Treasurer). Committee: Messrs. John Smith, H. C. Edwards, E. Ripley, F. Tree, and Sidney Smith.

A proposal to alter the name of the Association so as to include Bexhill and other districts was then considered. It was pointed out that all the chemists in Bexhill have already joined and promised their support for next session, and the opinion was expressed that the title of the Association should be more comprehensive. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed that the Association shall in future be known as the "East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association." This terminated the business.

Western Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., on May 21, the President (Mr. W. F. Gulliver) in the chair, and about a dozen and a half members were present.

THE LATE MR. ANDREWS.

The President first referred to the death of Mr. F. Andrews, who had been an active member of the Association since its inception. He said all the members knew him and loved him for the kindness and sincerity, and for the great interest he took in the Association and in pharmacy. He read sympathetic letters from Mr. Alfred Baker and from Mr. J. W. Taplin, and moved—

That this Association learns with the greatest regret of the death of Mr. Frederick Andrews, who, as one of the founders of the Association, its first Secretary, then President, and up to the time of his death a member of its committee, had always taken an active part in its work. The Association wishes to express its appreciation of his services, and to offer to Mrs. Andrews and her family its deep sympathy to them on their bereavement.

The Vice-President (Mr. J. W. Bowen) seconded in a few words, and Mr. J. F. Harrington also added several sentences of heartfelt regret. Mr. H. Cracknell, as a past-President and co-Secretary with Mr. Andrews, spoke of his personal indebtedness to their dead friend for the positions he had held in the Association. He recalled as a singular coincidence the fact that the first three Presidents of the Association had all passed away in rotation—first, Mr. H. Long, then Mr. William Martindale, and, lastly, Mr. Andrews. Mr. A. Cooper, as a co-worker with Mr. Andrews in the affairs of the Chemists' Defence Association and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Andrews's memory. These Associations, he said, owed a great measure of their success to the able guidance given to their Councils by Mr. Andrews, whose name throughout the country ought to be revered as that of the true and faithful friend of every pharmacist. They had sometimes differed in their opinions, but he had never known Mr. Andrews to utter a single word to which the most sensitive opponent could take exception. Mr. H. Mathews, who with his brother carried on business for many years in the same district as Mr. Andrews, showed how their late friend had carried out in his business relations the principles of a high-minded gentleman. He had been an extremely kind, gracious, and helpful brother-craftsman, and an example of the way in which brother-craftsmen, although near opponents in a sense, should work together.

Mr. Donald Watson related the singular circumstances under which, thirty-five years ago, he had made the late Mr. Andrews's acquaintance. It was at Dundee, on the occasion of the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the British Association in 1867. They both arrived late at the same hotel, strangers to each other. A mutual friend introduced them, and they then found there was only one bedroom vacant in the hotel. After chatting together they occupied the same bedroom for the night, and a lifelong friendship resulted. The motion was passed in silence, those present upstanding.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

It was agreed that the annual dinner be held in the Café Royal on November 19, and the President, Vice-President, Mr. H. Cracknell, and the Secretary were appointed as a committee to carry out the arrangements. A discussion was afterwards indulged in on the question of the annual summer outing, but it was ultimately resolved that the Coronation would absorb all the festive energies possible this year, and that the summer outing had better be abandoned. This was all the public business.

SOAP IN JAMAICA.—By the Soap Excise Duty Law of 1900 an Excise-duty is imposed of 10d. per box of soap weighing 56 lbs., or less or more duty proportionately to the contents, and licence-duty of 1l. for each soap-manufactory. The law also provides for the giving of returns and the inspection of factories. The import-duty of 3s. 1d. per box of soap of 56 lbs., equal to about 50 per cent. of the cost of imported soap, acted as a high protective duty in favour of local manufacturers of soap, who paid only the usual *ad valorem* duty of 16½ per cent. on raw materials.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Beware of "Mary Masters."

SIR,—Will you allow me to warn your readers against a woman who is victimising benevolently disposed chemists? She represents herself to be Mary Masters, the widow of a member of the Society, and one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last election of annuitants, and her mode of procedure is to tearfully assert that she has nothing to carry her on till next December, when there is another election; that the horrible alternative of the workhouse is before her unless a little help is forthcoming; and that Mr. So-and-So has advised her to call. As she is respectably dressed and is very ready with well-known names, she frequently succeeds in extracting a donation. She is an impostor whom I should very much like to catch. The metropolitan pharmacist should be particularly on his guard, as the lady's last attempt was upon one of the Divisional Secretaries in the Western District.

I am, &c.,

Pharmaceutical Society, R. BREMIDGE,
17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., May 22. Secretary.

Acetum Scillæ.

Subjoined are a number of contributions in regard to the amount of extractive matter in this preparation. The figures are valuable, and we desire to thank the various contributors for their assistance.

SIR,—In response to the suggestion thrown out in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 10, *re* vinegar of squill, I append one or two notes of results I have by me. I think it is altogether impossible to fix an arbitrary standard for extractive, as it is bound to vary according to the degree of dryness of the commercial cut bulb. Some samples of squill are too tough to even bruise, whilst others may be reduced easily to a No. 20 powder. This may mean as much as 20 per cent. of moisture in the crude drug. I examined a sample of vinegar made three months ago (by percolation), and it yields when at constant weight in water-oven 7.83 per cent. of extractive. A small lot made yesterday by percolation, from roughly powdered bulb, gives 8.7 per cent., and no change in weight was noticed after further exposure in oven. The residue is pale yellow, but rapidly turns brown on continued heating; but no loss in weight accompanies the change in colour. It is better to work on 1 to 2 c.c. in a flat-bottomed capsule, as 10 c.c. is too much—it leaves too thick a layer of extract, which dries slowly, the last traces of moisture being difficult to get rid of. The sp. gr. of this lot was 1.040; that of the old B.P. was 1.038. The acidity of a freshly made sample (using 4.27 per cent. acid to exhaust) was 3.8 per cent. of real acetic acid. This weakening in the newly made vinegar may be due in part to dilution of the acid by the moisture in the squill. The acidity decreases with age. Might this not also increase the extractive, the acetic radicle combining in some form with some of the constituents of the squill? The dried extractive, even after prolonged heating on the water-bath, gives a distinct acid reaction when dissolved in distilled water. The percolated product seems much more syrupy in consistence than that made by maceration. Made by percolation carefully and thoroughly, the drug is not exhausted by the quantity of acetic acid used. My experience points to the fact that about two-thirds of the squill is represented in the vinegar.

Yours sincerely,

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 14. GEO. F. MERSON.

SIR,—As to vinegar of squills I find total solids from three batches when finished to be 8.1, 7.9, and 7.6 per cent. In

all these the strength of acetic acid was checked by titration before maceration.

101 Whitecross Street, E.C., May 14.

J. S. WARD.

SIR,—I have just examined a stock sample of this preparation, and the following figures were obtained:—

Sp. gr. at 15° C.	...	...	1.041
Extractive dried at 212° F.	...	...	8.53 per cent. by weight
Real acetic acid	...	...	3.77 " "

The sample was made early in March. I find that when we examined this preparation previously the results we obtained were—

Sp. gr.	...	...	1.043
Extractive	...	...	9.11 per cent.
Acidity	...	...	3.71 per cent.

We keep our squill in a dry place, and it is usually sufficiently free from moisture to break. Probably some deterioration of the vinegar does take place on keeping, but how much has yet to be determined.

Yours sincerely,

225 Oxford Street, W., May 16.

E. W. LUCAS.

SIR,—In making this preparation we work to a sp. gr. of 1.040, and an acid percentage of 4. The amount of extractive usually falls between 8 and 9 per cent., and in our experience age does not rapidly diminish the percentage of acid. The sample made by us in January last, and tested, gave us 3.95 per cent. of acid, and the same sample tested on May 11 yielded 3.90 per cent., showing a diminution of only 0.05 per cent. in a period of more than three months. We have in our possession a sample of the preparation which we know to be several years old. This was found to have a distinct odour of acetic ether, to be turbid, and to contain 6.93 per cent. of extractive and 4.60 per cent. of acetic acid. In this latter case acetic fermentation of the squill-sugar had evidently taken place, with the result that the solids were diminished and the acid increased. We are inclined to regard Mr. Devan's standard for extractive as being more or less correct, and to agree with him if he stated that no serious diminution in acid should occur from keeping.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham, May 16.

JOHN BARCLAY.

SIR,—We find that 10 grammes of our acetum scillæ, B.P., dried to constant weight, yields 8.36 per cent. solid matter.

Yours faithfully,

JAS. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO. (LIMITED).

Manchester, May 17.

SIR,—We append some recent analyses of vinegar of squill which have been made in our laboratory. With the exception of the last two, these are all of our own manufacture, and represent different batches. The total solids were dried to constant weight at 100° C. in flat-bottomed glass dishes. The acidity was determined by titration with barium-hydroxide solution and phenolphthalein:—

Description of Sample	Sp. Gr. at 15.5° C.	Acidity as Acetic Acid (Grammes per 100 c.c.)	Total Solids at 100° C. (Grammes per 100 c.c.)
Taken from a cask— about one month old	1.034	3.73	—
Taken from a bottle— about two months old	1.035	3.89	7.17
Taken from a carboy— about three months old	1.035	3.86	6.95
One pint made speci- ally—quite new ...	1.0365	4.03	8.13
Age doubtful ...	1.035	3.57	6.96
Age doubtful ...	1.040	3.67	8.58
Age doubtful ...	1.0445	3.63	9.64
Samples purchased {	1.033	3.57	6.75

Yours, &c.,

Nottingham, May 20.

BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY.

Mr. E. Wightman Bell, F.C.S., Spalding, also sends the following notes:—

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Solid Matter.—A sample of vinegar of squill, one month old, on evaporation, and after drying in water-oven for thirty hours, gave a residue equal to 8.64 per cent. Another sample yielded 8.30 per cent.

Acidity.—The acidity of the month-old sample was equal to 3.72 per cent. (W/V) $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Ash.—Two samples were evaporated to dryness and ashed, yielding 0.21 and 0.23 per cent. of ash respectively.

Copper reducing Power.—A sample one month old was found to have much greater reducing action on Fehling's solution than a freshly made acetum.

SQUILL.

Estimation of Moisture and Matter Soluble in Diluted Acetic Acid.—A sample of sliced bulb of commerce was tested, with the following result:—

Moisture	...	...	...	...	12.00
Soluble in acid acetic dil.	...	...	...	...	68.80
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	19.20
					100.00

Squill then yields a large proportion of its solid matter to diluted acetic acid; as to whether this amount is materially changed on keeping will require experiments which the writer hopes to make.

On Some Sicilian Essences.

SIR,—Messrs. Schimmel & Co., in their semi-annual report, dated April, 1902, review a paper of our chemists that was read before the Society of Chemical Industry in December last, and as there are many inferences made by Messrs. Schimmel that our chemists did not intend to convey, and also some points which at the time they could not be so dogmatic about as they would have liked, we take this opportunity of writing on their behalf.

In a list of the constituents that had been previously reported to be present by various workers on lemon oil, which include phellandrene and citronellal, they mention with reference to these that "Burgess and Child were unable to find the last two." We now feel perfectly certain that they are absent from normal lemon oil, although it is possible that citronellol or one of its esters may be present. Messrs. Schimmel go on to state:—

The principal odoriferous agent of this oil is without doubt citral; but, according to Burgess and Child, a very important share in the production of the aroma belongs to the octyl and nonyl aldehydes, although these two compounds are only present in very small quantities.

What Burgess and Child actually stated was as follows:—

Citral Content.—The next determination, that of citral, is in some respects the most important, and at the same time the most difficult. The strength (not flavour) of lemon oil is in a large measure due to the amount of citral present; but the fineness of the aroma is due to the alcohols and esters present, and, as we have previously stated, to the other two aldehydes.

This, it will be seen, is a very different matter. We should like to point out that in the whole of our experience, now extending to over six years of systematic examination of lemon oil, we have always found a direct relation between the percentage of citral and the alcohols, esters, &c., as is easily shown by the relation of refractive index to the optical rotation in the concentrated oils, the citral having a high refractive index, and it is optically inactive as against the other flavouring constituents (classed together), which have a low refractive index and a minus rotation. It is on this fact that our method for the examination of lemon oil is based.

Messrs. Schimmel state that,

according to the authors the citral content amounts on the average to 4 to 7 per cent., and is only in very exceptional cases higher.

The authors' exact words were:—

The percentage of citral in lemon oil is certainly not 7 to 8 per cent, but much nearer 4 per cent. We have shown elsewhere that 7 to 8 per cent is a highly improbable figure, and our latest investigations confirm our opinion. Still, if a genuine oil, having a gravity of 0.860, can be obtained, then 7 to 8 per cent. would be quite reasonable, but such oils are not easily obtainable, though a small quantity of such oil was recently submitted to us which did contain 7.4 per cent. of citral.

With regard to the latter determination in which they

mention 7.4 per cent. of citral, the words should have been added, "by direct methods on the oil itself," as we have now definitely come to the conclusion that however accurate the direct methods may be on prepared terpenes to which known quantities of citral have been added, on lemon oil they are quite unreliable, and invariably give too high a result. This may be due to the solubility of constituents other than citral, which makes it impossible to determine the correction for solubility. We recommend, as was done by Mr. E. J. Parry some time back, that the oil should be concentrated to about $\frac{1}{50}$ of its volume and then steam-distilled. The citral is determined by either the sodium-bisulphite or sodium-sulphite method, of which full particulars are given in the paper referred to. By such a method 3 to 4 per cent may be given as a normal percentage of citral in lemon oil, and for exceptional cases 4 to 4.5 or even 5 per cent., but certainly never more.

Although Messrs. Schimmel express surprise at the discovery of pinene by our chemists, especially after their own failure to detect it, we may say that we suspected its presence from the beginning of their investigations some six years ago, and that in their hands the distillation-test, as ordinarily accepted, would condemn every pure oil we have met with. Pinene is not a chance-constituent of lemon oil, its presence may be detected in all makes, at whatever time and wherever pressed, and its quantity is much too small to have been purposely added. We have no reason to suppose that the proportion of pinene to the other terpenes ever greatly varies in pure oils. Messrs. Schimmel state that, without a Young's pear-shaped distilling-head, they were able, after reading of Burgess and Child's discovery, to

detect in the first runnings of each sample a small quantity of a levogyre hydrocarbon, which yielded a nitrosochloride, and from that a nitrolbenzylamine which shows the same melting-point as pinene nitrolbenzylamine. This would, no doubt, point to pinene, and as the quantity of the nitrosochloride obtained is but very small, one could not even conclude that turpentine oil had been added purposely.

With all due deference to Messrs. Schimmel's chemists, we are still of the opinion that the hydrochloride compound is by far the most conclusive and characteristic test for pinene. We should not care to have claimed to have discovered pinene on the data Messrs. Schimmel give as confirmatory. In our laboratory and works we have found it impossible to separate a terpene from lemon-terpenes having a minus rotation, except by using the dephlegmator in question, and should be extremely interested in a description of the apparatus and method used by Messrs. Schimmel. We note with great satisfaction that Messrs. Schimmel are to investigate the distillation process further and to report on it, but we feel confident that when they have done so they will come to our conclusion, and, if they do not recommend our actual method, will have to suggest a similar distillation-test.

We would further wish to correct an apparent misunderstanding of the paper in question, where they state the refractive index of oil of lemon fluctuates between 1.4733 and 1.4830. If they will carefully examine the paper again they will find these figures represent the extreme refractive indexes to be obtained on fractionating lemon oil, the limits for normal lemon oils may be given as 1.4750–1.4760 at 20° C.

In another part of their report they mention a paper by our Mr. Burgess on citron oil, or cedrat oil, where they compare it with an article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by Dr. Galli, and doubt the genuineness of our sample. We will refrain for the moment from replying to this, as we are preparing a paper on the subject.

THE LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY,

George Street, Camberwell Green, S.E., May 20.

Pharmacy in Norway.

SIR,—I notice in this week's issue a communication from Mr. H. Monrad-Krohn, of Bergen, in which he criticises my statement that there are only two pharmacies in the whole of Norway which can be sold absolutely by the proprietors. This information was given me by a Norwegian pharmacist, and I am surprised to hear it called in question, but Mr. Krohn is such an authority on matters of this kind that I cannot but think my informant must be in error, and that Mr. Krohn is correct. It is, however, only a question of

degree, for, as Mr. Krohn says, there are only thirty-six pharmacies in the whole of Norway which can be sold absolutely by the proprietors, and that in the case of the large majority the pharmacists are only life tenants.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham, May 17.

THOS. BARCLAY.

"Specially Qualified."

SIR,—In September last under Legal Queries you gave me your advice relative to a dental booklet I proposed distributing, and you then said: "If a narrative of one's ability is not 'a description,' you are safe." The Cardiff Spondiary has just held that such is "a description," and implies that I am "specially qualified," or, in the sense he reads the words, "particularly able." This seems to be a peculiar interpretation of the term, and differs from the view taken by other magistrates in other towns. If by an appeal we could get the point definitely settled I think the trade would benefit.

Yours faithfully,

Cardiff, May 21.

TEMPLAR E. MALINS.

Birmingham and Shop-hours.

We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Freeman, Birmingham, for a reply to "Xrayser's" remarks regarding the Midland Pharmaceutical Association and early closing. The letter is more than our space permits insertion of this week, but the essential part of it is as follows:—

Some weeks ago Birmingham was placarded by a local Early-closing Association, calling upon all and sundry to attend a meeting to protest against the action of the House of Lords in throwing out Lord Avebury's Bill. At our Pharmaceutical Association meeting a letter was read from the promoters of this demonstration asking leave to use the name of the M.P.A. in connection therewith. I suggested that, as we had never had a thorough discussion of the several Shop hours Bills before Parliament, and as there were grave objections to be urged against Lord Avebury's Bill, which the House of Commons has again and again rejected, and which the House of Lords has twice thrown out for similar reasons, it would be more dignified and more likely to help forward the settlement of the question on sound lines, if the Association declined to be captured by Lord Avebury until a representative meeting had been held at which the pharmacists of the Midlands could thoroughly debate the subject, and decide upon their attitude to the different Bills. The meeting agreed with me, and decided to put down the subject of shop-hours reform for discussion during next session, and a resolution was thereupon passed, a copy of which was sent to the promoters of the demonstration. It stated that, whilst the M.P.A. was fully in sympathy with all efforts to shorten the hours of labour in shops, we could not at present commit ourselves to unqualified approval of Lord Avebury's Bill. At the next meeting Lord Avebury's letter was read, and the Hon. Secretary was asked to write acquainting his Lordship with our intentions.

Note by Editor.—It may be remembered that last year the M.P.A. was one of the Chemists' Associations which, in reply to our circular, supported Lord Avebury's Bill, and upon this fact Lord Avebury no doubt recently acted. Mr. Freeman explains that the words quoted by "Xrayser" were, barring a slight inaccuracy, used by him, and not by the Hon. Secretary.

Dr. Symes' Cartoon.

SIR,—Your cartoon of Dr. Symes was very good in every respect, and most amusing. It reminded me of the fact that an opportunity occurs at the present election for those who believe in this division showing it by their votes. All the new men (particularly Mr. Campkin) are advocates of division, and some of the retiring members are strong on the point. Voters should act accordingly, and let there be less votes lost by carelessness in not voting.

Truly yours,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. (230/43.)

[Of the retiring councillors there voted against division of the Minor sine curricula Messrs. Cartledge and Park, and for division Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Harrington, and Young. Messrs. Harrison and Southall were absent.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—It is not often a man will ridicule his own proposal; but when, as your correspondent did last week, he proposes reducing the standard of the Minor, he is certainly justified in doing so. That he, however, should object to others acquiring his title without his difficulties can only be called consummate selfishness; for it is the highest and noblest

duty of man after climbing to nobleness through adversity to warn his fellows, and as far as he can to lead them up to the same success without his misfortunes. I am strongly in favour of division of the Minor; for it is obvious that a higher standard could be reached with less difficulty when the subjects are detached. It is also of vital interest that men of all trades and professions requiring a college course owe their drunkenness, in the so many cases, to being sent to this Babylon at an age of temptation with no controlling power, in many cases too much money to spend, and always too many friends to spend it. Any course which would enable men to pass an efficient examination in their own town would be welcome, and surely for this the examination must be divided.

Yours sincerely,

71 Lavender Hill, S.W.

E. KINGSLEY MONKS.

The Council Election.

SIR,—The publication of the sketch-map in your last issue is very opportune, and is both interesting and instructive. It shows that while Lancashire alone has four and London eight representatives, the whole of the very large and important district of the South and West of England (omitting Salisbury) has but one solitary member—namely, Mr. Park, of Plymouth. That fact alone is sufficient reason for asking for a vote in his favour, not only from our friends in London, Lancashire, Wales, &c., but especially from West of England chemists, who, by his rejection, looking at the matter from the point of view of territorial representation, would be totally disfranchised. We who have been intimately associated with him for many years know the large amount of time and attention he has given to his duties, how intimately he is in touch with our needs, and that, as a retail chemist in ordinary business, he fully realises the exigencies of the present position of our calling. I may add that at a recent very largely attended meeting of our Association a vote of thanks was accorded him for his past services, and it was decided to ask chemists generally to support him at the forthcoming election.

Yours faithfully,

C. T. WEARY (Div. Sec.).

President of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association.

[We have received copies of a circular issued by the Plymouth Chemists' Association to voters in the West of England, and asking support for Mr. Park. It reproduces the substance of the above letter.—EDITOR.]

Cheeryble Brothers.

Mr. John G. Selater, replying to Mr. Mumbray about the prototype of Cheeryble brothers, refers to what Sir Richard Quain said at Bloombury Square on October 3, 1894. We quote it from the *C. & D.* as follows:—

It was said in the presence of Thackeray and some other that Mr. T. H. Hills was the prototype of the "Cheeryble brothers" of Dickens. Somebody said that was impossible, there being two Cheerybles; but, said Thackeray, "Two Cheerybles rolled into one make a Hills."

Mr. Selater adds that Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in "Boxland," accepts the story, but Mr. Selater has doubts about it, and said so in his paper, which we condensed.

Dispensing Notes.

Oleat Strengths.

Oleat. hydrarg. c. morphinā (5 per cent.) 3j.

Applic. ut dictu.

Does the above 5 per cent. refer to percentage of morphine, or is it 5 per cent. of the official oleat. hydrarg. with 9 per cent. oleic acid, or should it be dispensed with 1 gr. morphine in each dr., and equal parts of B.P. oleat. hydrarg. and oleic acid, thus taking the strength of B.P. oleat. hydrarg. as 10 per cent.? The last is how I dispensed it, but both of the other suggestions have been supported by others. The application was for a very young child for enlarged glands. I should like to know the opinion of others.

Yours faithfully,

E. H. (182/23)

[The B.P. mercuric oleate now contains nearly 30 per cent. of oxide; the 1835 was a 10-per-cent. preparation. The percentage

does not refer to the morphine but to the mercuric oxide. What is the best diluent of the new B.P. oleate?]

Cinchona-and-salicylate Mixture.

SIR,—A point I desire to have cleared up with regard to the following prescription, is the general appearance of the medicine when dispensed. Our customer had had it made up in the Isle of Wight, and that mixture presented the usual reddish-brown decoction of cinchona appearance, which we are unable to obtain. Several methods of mixing were tried, the best giving a yellowish-white, muddy mixture, with a very perceptible sediment on standing, inclining to coagulate:—

Spt. chlorof. ...	...	...	...	℥xv.
Tr. cimicifugæ ...	...	...	...	℥xxx.
Sodii salicyl. ...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Strych. nit. ...	...	...	...	gr. 65
Inf. cinchon. ad	...	...	...	5j.

M.

The trouble seems to be between the sodii salicyl. and the cinchona.

CEPIA. (173/57.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

232/29. *J. P.*—(1) Your label is liable because it specifies three ailments in the title; the Board allow two only. (2) Dutch drops is one of the medicines included in the Schedule to 52 Geo. III, c. 150, and is liable to duty under any circumstances—*i.e.*, if sold as Dutch drops.

23/34 *Repairs.*—Your best course in regard to the subletting tenancy is to give the tenant six months' notice as from the June quarter, then make your own terms with him as to the future if he wishes to continue in the premises. You would find it advantageous to get a respectable solicitor to do the work, seeing that you are inexperienced in such matters.

233/34. *A. B.*—Lanoline is an "entire drug" and as such is free from medicine stamp duty though recommended for the cure of ailments. Witch hazel cream is not an entire drug, so that if it is recommended in the same manner as lanoline it must be stamped. We are not surprised that you have been fined for describing your cream as "a soothing application for cuts, scalds, burns, &c." If there are others doing the same thing perhaps they will take a warning from this note.

230/55. *Nemo.*—"Magnesia" of the public is magnesia calc. levis, although in some parts of the country magnesia carb. levis is sold and wanted. Actions in your district under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have failed to establish there that magnes. calc. levis must be given when "magnesia" is asked for. Nevertheless you are only safe by selling the calcined.

231/36. *Molar.*—The name given is not on the dentists' register, so that the person, by calling himself "dental mechanic" and D.D.S., lays himself open to prosecution under the Dentists Act.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

225/21. *Sarah. Eves.*—(1) The Copper-waterproofing Process is applicable to any fabric. The material is soaked for six hours in a solution of 1 lb. of soap in 16 gals. of water, and then for a like period in a solution of copper-sulphate (1 lb. in 16 gals. of water). The fabric is then hung up to dry without previous wringing. (2) Messrs. Houghton &

Sons, High Holborn, W.C., will probably have in stock hard-cameras such as you specify.

218/70. *Veterinary.*—Colic Draught for Horses.—"Veterinary Coanter-practico" gives many formulæ for this, the following being one of the best:—

Sol. chloral hydrat. (1 gr. in 1 minim)	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. æther. nit.	...	...	...	3iss.
Bals. copaibæ	...	...	...	5iv.
Liq. potassæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	3iv.
Ol. lini ad	...	...	...	3viij.

A fourth part to be given in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of linseed oil.

219/30. *H. S. K. (Bombay).*—Books on Consumption. See *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294. Books on Asthma—Kingscote "Asthma: Recent Development in its Treatment," 5s. (Glaisher); Berkhart "Bronchial Asthma," 10s. 6d. (Churchill); Dobell "On Asthma," 4s. 6d. (Smith & Elder).

217/23. *Delta.*—Liq. Papain. et Iridin.:—

Papain.	...	...	...	5j 9ij.
Iridin.	...	...	...	5j.
Glycerini	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. rect.	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. cinnamomi	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. cardam. simp.	...	...	...	3j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3x.

Macerate for four days and filter.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. in water.

219/43. *W. J. H.*—(1) The colouring-matter of carbolic tooth-powder which keeps its colour is eosin, which should be used in the proportion of 3 gr. (dissolved in spirit 5ij) to the pound of basis. (2) There would be no advantage in adding pepsin to the indigestion-mixture, as it would be inactive in such an alkaline menstruum. (3) One solution Developer. Try the formula given in the *C & D.*, March 15, page 442, and let us know if you find it an improvement on the recipe you submit. (4) Sal. Æratus is bicarbonate of potash, but is sometimes interpreted as bicarbonate of soda or baking-powder.

215/31. *C. J. B.*—You do not say what the Pigeon Composition is for. It appears to be a coarse vegetable powder made into a paste with linseed oil.

230/50 *Pharmacist.*—The Toothache-liniment is natural camphor oil.

209/30. *A. J. W. R.*—(1) The powder used for colouring by confectioners is rosaniline. (2) The booklet "Opening a Pharmacy" is a reprint of the article in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1901. (3) There are no books published on drug-importing.

22/4. *C. M. B.*—You do not give any reason why we should analyse the "lotion for the face." Who makes it?

210/18. *Preserver.*—Meat-preserving Powder.—This is the usual mixture of boric acid and borax (in about equal quantities).

235/3. *Gipsy.*—Ammonia and burnt sugar are the only ingredients we can detect in the Milk-fever Cure.

235/5. *W. E. W. R.*—Green Ammonio-citrate of Iron, for use in blue-printing process, is made as follows:—

Dissolve 325 parts of ferric chloride in a small quantity of water, and precipitate the hydroxide by adding ammonia in excess. Well wash the precipitate, and drain. Stir in 84 parts of powdered citric acid till solution is effected, adding, if necessary, a little more water. Cool the solution, and add 337 parts (by weight) of ammonia (830°), when a clear dark-green solution results, which is filtered and sealed on glass. If the solution is diluted to sp. gr. 1.18 at 15° C. it is a 50-per-cent. solution, and may be used for making the sensitising solution.

If you only require a little of the salt you will find citrate of iron and quinine answer the purpose.

22/4. *Rudix.*—The Laming Oil consists of terebene (2), olive oil (4), mixed with strong soap solution (4).

207/43. *A. & Co.*—You should experiment on the lines you mention.

226/43. *Turkey*.—The meal for Preventing Abortion in Cattle is bran medicated with carbolic acid. How is it used, and does it answer the purpose?

188/53. *E. S. H.*—Skin lotion.—The following recipe will make a lotion like your sample:—

Calamin.	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. benzoini	...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. amygd. essent.	...	...	...	iv.
Glycerini	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. rose ad	...	...	...	3xx.

Misce bene.

223/22. *Eczema*.—The ointment—"a sure cure for all skin-diseases"—is made as follows:—

Campbor	...	...	...	3ss.
Sublimed sulphur	...	...	...	3ij.
Yellow wax	...	...	...	3j.
Vaseline	...	...	...	3j.

Mix,

227/9. *Rusticus*.—The following formula for Veterinary Chlorodyne is from "Veterinary Counter Practice":—

Extract of Indian hemp	...	...	...	3ij.
Capsicin	...	...	...	gr. v.
Oil of peppermint	...	...	...	3jss.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	3ij.

Rub up the extract and capsicin with a little spirit, and gradually add the rest of the latter; then add the oil and the following:—

Methylated chloroform	...	...	...	3j.
Methylated ether	...	...	...	3j.

Mix,

Separately prepare the following mixture:—

Acetate of morphia	...	...	...	3j.
Dilute acetic acid	...	...	...	3jss.
Distilled water	...	...	...	3iv.

Dissolve by heat, and add to

Comp. tragacanth powd.	...	...	...	3ij.
Treacle	...	...	...	3x.
Liquid ext. of liquorice	...	...	...	3ij.

To this mixture gradually add the chloroformic solution, shaking well after each addition.

The dose for a horse is 3ss. to 3j. Ten minims of acid. hydrocyanic. dil., B.P., may be added to each ounce if desired.

227/14. *A. T. W.*—We do not publish the questions set at the Jacob Bell Scholarship examination every year. Last year's questions are published in the Society's *Calendar*, and the previous year's in the *C. & D.*, July 14, 1900, page 49.

227/23. *Teds*.—Electric-light bulbs are frosted by exposure to the vapour of hydrofluoric acid.

221/34. *J. E. C.*—The barrels of guns are black-browned by mixtures such as the following:—

Spirit of wine	...	...	...	3iss.
Tincture of iron	...	...	...	3iss.
Corrosive sublimate	...	...	...	3iss.
Spirit of nitrous ether	...	...	...	3iss.
Copper sulphate	...	...	...	3j.
Nitric acid	...	...	...	3vj.
Water to	...	...	...	Oij.

Mix.

Directions for using this were given in the *C. & D.*, June 8, 1901, page 935.

230/34. *A. G. (Salzburg)*.—Syrup. Hypophosphit. Comp.—The following is the formula you require:—

Calc. hypophosph.	...	...	35	grammes
Potass. hypophosph.	...	...	17.5	grammes
Sodii hypophosph.	...	...	17.5	grammes
Ferri hypophosph.	...	...	2.25	grammes
Mangan. hypophosph.	...	...	2.25	grammes
Potass. citr.	...	...	5	grammes
Ac. citric.	...	...	2	grammes
Quinin. hydrochlor.	...	...	1.125	grammes
Tinct. nuc. vom.	...	...	22	cc.
Sacchari	...	...	775	grammes
Aque destillatæ q.s. ad	...	...	1,000	cc.

231/42. *Garden*.—To Destroy Worms on Lawn.—See *C. & D.*, January 4, page 28.

230/56. *Fluoric*.—To use fluoric acid with an indiarubber stamp it requires to be mixed with barium sulphate to a cream-like consistence.

230/50. *Wasp*.—Superfluous Hair, to destroy.—See *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1048, and July 15, 1899, page 97. Lanolin, by nourishing the hair, would tend to increase its growth.

228/29. *X. Y. Z.*—Your inquiry was replied to in the *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294.

221/2. *Meteor*.—If the four doses of nux vomica of 2 dr. each were given to the bull in one day, it is not unlikely that it may have expedited the death of the animal, but that greatly depends upon the strength of the nux vomica. Probably the four doses would not contain more than 3 gr. of strychnine, and that is not, under ordinary conditions, a fatal dose for a bull.

221/15. *Student*.—The salaries paid to assistants in manufacturing-laboratories depend upon the work done. For analysts, 80% a year is a common salary to begin with, but in manufacturing 120% is the likelier figure. Higher salaries depend upon the worth of the individual. You will find being Associate of the Institute of Chemistry of advantage for purely analytical work.

210/49. *Semper Eidem*.—To Prevent Blistered Feet your customer should harden the feet by baths of formalin or alum solution, and prevent friction by either soaping the inside of the socks or using a dusting-powder of French chalk and boric acid freely.

209/66. *Andreas*.—Milk of Magnesia, Edinburgh formula:—

Magnes. sulph.	...	...	...	3xix.
Liq. potassæ	...	...	...	q.s.
Aq.	...	...	...	q.s.

Dissolve the mag. sulph. in water, precipitate with liq. potass., wash the hydrate thoroughly, and diffuse in a sufficiency of water to make 20 oz.

208/9. *C. & Co. (Calcutta)*.—Stills for extracting essential oils from flowers are made by such firms as Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears. (See advertisement in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.)

207/50. *Mandelay*.—(1) Warts on Cattle.—The following lotion is effectual and safe:—

Zinci chlor.	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. vini rect.	...	...	...	3j.

Solve.

Soak the wart first with hot water, and apply the lotion daily.

(2) We do not know the remedy for Red Water you mention, but you will see from the *C. & D.*, May 18, 1901, page 812, that turpentine in doses of 2 oz. or 3 oz., following a brisk purgative, is a suitable treatment.

210/4. *G. M.*—Compensating Simple Lenses.—A weak convex spectacle-lens is required of such a strength that when added to the focal length of the lens to be corrected, it will have the power of reducing the focus 2 per cent. or any other proportion found to be the proper amount of adjustment for distant objects. The supplementary lens is used as a stop and removed after the picture has been focussed, but before the photograph is taken.

211/39. *Houseman*.—"Pharmaceutical Formulas" contains a chapter on Synthetic Perfumes, and Parry's "Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes" (12s. 6d.) has a chapter on the subject in which the chemistry is more elaborately treated.

224/10. *Ben Nevis*.—Spiritus Saponis (Hebra) is a well-known preparation. The formula was last given in the *C. & D.*, November 16, 1901, page 816. It is also included in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

222/59. *Velow*.—The yellowing of tr. quin. ammon. is not always due to the spirit used, sometimes the ammonia is the cause. We do not know of a way of removing the discoloration without affecting the tincture.

215/17. *E. B.*—There is considerable demand for male nurses. Your friend should apply to any of the following Associations:—Male Nurses' Co-operation (Limited), 15 Great Marylebone Street, W.; Male Nurses' Association, 23 York Place, W.; Male Nurses' Co-operation, 10 Thayer Street, Manchester Square, W.; and the Hamilton Association, 57 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

216/9. *Pyro*—The following Pyro-Soda Developer from THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, is suited to your requirements:—

	A.				
Pyrogallol	...	...	...	80 gr.	
Nitric acid	...	...	...	4 drops	
Water to	...	...	...	20 oz.	

Dissolve.

	B.				
Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	2 oz.	
Sodium sulphite or potassium meta-sulphite	...	...	...	2 oz.	
Potassium bromide	...	...	...	20 gr.	
Water to	...	...	...	20 oz.	

Dissolve.

For use mix equal parts.

220/15. *J. P. W.*—Diabetic Milk.—The only process for this we are acquainted with is that invented by Mr. E. W. Morris, pharmacist to the London Hospital. Mr. Morris's process, which is the subject of a patent (16,199 of 1900) consists of removing the milk-sugar from ordinary milk in the following manner:—

Take 5 gals. of good milk, containing at least 4 per cent. of fat. Separate cream in a centrifugal machine, and set aside. Heat the milk to 90° F., and add 200 c.c. of acid acetic glacial. Set aside for ten minutes. Transfer the precipitated casein to a muslin straining apparatus, and press out the whey. Collect the casein, and wash it with warm distilled water until the washings are free from lactose, as indicated by Fehling's solution. Squeeze the casein through fine muslin to thoroughly divide it. Transfer to a mortar, and add about 200 c.c. of a 25-per-cent. solution of potassium hydrate, diluted with a pint of distilled water, or as much as shall render the mixture faintly alkaline to phenol phthalein. Now add the cream previously removed, 12 gr. of soluble saccharine, 60 gr. of phosphate of soda, 20 oz. of lime-water, 150 minims of solution of formalin, and distilled water (at a temperature of 90° F.) sufficient to make 5 gals.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

232/51. What is antiphlogistine or where obtainable?

233/55. Where obtainable: Parisian rose-blush powder, Bayard's massage-cream, Bayard's face-soap.

223/50. Who are the makers of or agents for Howard's Santal Perles.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, May 27.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner.

Wednesday, May 28.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 12 noon. Annual meeting, followed by special meeting.

Nottingham Chemists' Association, Victoria Hotel, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 P.M. "Taxin," by Dr. T. E. Thorpe and Mr. G. Stubbs. "Soil Samples" and "Some Excessively Saline Indian Well-waters," by Mr. J. W. Leather.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Paper, by Mr. H. D. Kelf, on "Some Aspects of a Dispenser's Duties."

Friday, May 30.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. G. Marconi on "The Progress of Electric Space Telegraphy."

At the Counter.

CUSTOMER: "That 'intment ye gie'd me for the exeema has made a perfick care. I'll never forget ye for being so skilly as lang as I leeve. And, juist in case it comes back a bit, I'll tak' 'ither tippence-worth." Chemist is stricken dumb with emotion.

A "RICH" VARIETY.—A batch of counter orders presented to Mr. E. R. Cherrett, of Monkwearmouth includes some originals, as follows:—"Phulence earth," "Rowshell salts," "carpentred soda," "rubub and cain," "OO sal x accest," "paricacia," "isle of wilots," "wight napture," "floral etha," "pop in and axe," "joeackmen," "pomarde potass," "infant crimations for sleep."

VARIETIES.—Out of a multitude of batches we cull varieties of the same words, thus:—"Bellidor" or "bellon-dollen" plaster; "impecunia" or "eck pek Hannah" wine; "sulph. zing" or "sulphered of sine"; "horn an oil for sprand rist" or "a glass of horsehorn"; "redpiecaped," "siperpouder," or "persiperdy"; "pillacha," "pillow goater," or "pil scrocia" pills.

A MIDLAND paper publishes the following as having taken place at a Longton chemist's shop:—

Girl enters and asks for "A penn'orth of organ, please." Chemist: "I beg your pardon, will you name it again?" Girl: "A penn'orth of organ." Chemist: "What is it for?" Girl: "I don't know." Chemist explains he cannot understand, and the girl leaves the shop, returning in the afternoon and then asking for "a penn'orth of armonium to clean clothes with." Chemist: "Didn't you come this morning for something?" Girl: "Yes, sir. I was told to fetch what I've just said, and I was told to remember what I was sent for by thinking of our 'armonium. But our 'armonium is an Esty organ, and I have made a mistake."

This shows the value of correct description to the youthful mind.

WRITTEN REQUESTS.—The value of veterinary-counter practice is indicated in this case:—

Please give bearer a remedy for a pig that has a cold in her nose.

A Brighton chemist wrestled for some time with a request for "1d. of vaccination biscuits," but, as far as we know, the annexed is unique:—

Sir, will you give this man some save to rub on the abondam, as he thinks he as got some varment on him, as he as Come from Holland in the stean ship?

Mr. Croft, of Crowle, to whom it was addressed, doubtless soon cleared the "varment."

IN CLASSY KILBURN.—An order for "37. oil you clipsus" was recently presented at a high-class pharmacy in Kilburn. As the proprietor has a reputation for more knowledge than is to be gained behind the dispensing-screen, needless to say, it was accurately dispensed.



"Miss Fly still keeps in very good spirits doesn't she?"

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 22.

THIS has been a broken week, and business in consequence is very poor in all branches of produce. In fine chemicals, caffeine has been reduced owing to continental competition, and for the same reason codeine was reduced previous to the holiday. Morphine is also a shade easier. St. Vincent arrowroot continues its advance, and Japanese wax is again dearer. In crude drugs there is little doing. Druggists' cream of tartar is firmer owing to scarcity of spot supplies. Sulphate of ammonia is strong and dearer, and nitrate of soda is easier. Quinine has been a "waiting" market in anticipation of the London bark-sale to-day. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Arrowroot (St. V.)	Ammonia sulphate	Morphine	Caffeine
Caraway-seed	Canary-seed	Soda nitrate	Codeia
Gentian	Cream of tartar		
Linseed	Ginger		
Oil, lime (W.I.)	(Japan)		
Oil, palm			
Wax, Japaneese			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 14 to 21, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic (@ Cologne), 113 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 33 cks.; argol (Cape) 3, (@ Oporto) 20; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; birdlime (Jap.), 5; bromine (@ Hamburg), 167 cs.; buchu, 35; camphor oil (@ Kobe), 4; cardamoms (@ Ceylon) 67, (@ Seville) 36; caraway-seed, 95; cascara sagrada, 342; castor oil (E.I.) 250 cs., (Belg.) 204 brls. chillies (E.I.), 50; cinchoua (@ Valparaiso) 10 bls., (@ Ceylon) 60, (@ Amsterdam) 376 pkgs., (@ Païta) 270 serons; citronella oil (@ N.Y.) 28 drms., (@ Rotterdam) 20 cs.; cod liver oil (@ Rotterdam) 50 cs., (@ Aalesund) 50 brls., (@ Christiania) 110; colocynth (@ Hamburg), 18; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 75, (Spanish) 37; cumin seed (Mor.), 60; drugs (@ Trieste) 15 cs. 281 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 10 bls., (@ Fiume) 8 bls.; ergot (@ Hamburg), 6; essential oils (@ Messina), 27; fenugreek-seed (Mor.), 100; glycerin, crude (@ Melbourne) 102 drms., (@ Rotterdam) 24 cks., (@ Adelaide) 133 cs.; ginger (@ W.C.A.) 667 bgs., (@ Bombay) 42 cs. 65 bgs.; gum arabic (@ Aden), 104 pkgs.; honey (@ New Zealand) 52 cks., (Chil.) 21; insect-powder (@ Trieste), 83 pkgs.; iodine, 53 brls.; laurel oil, 5 cs.; magnesia (from U.S.A.), 50 brls.; nux vomica (@ Bombay), 322; opium (@ Smyrna), 29; orange peel (@ Malaga), 10 bls.; phosphorus (@ Montreal) 50 cases; potash chlorate (@ Sweden), 100 kgs.; quicksilver (@ Seville) 5,000, (@ Malaga) 10; saffron (@ Valencia), 2 cs.; sandalwood (@ Bombay), 422 bgs.; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 35; senna (Tiny.), 16; shellac 112, button lac 12; soy, £00; sugar of milk (@ Rotterdam), 10; tamarinds (@ Calcutta), 18; tartar (@ Amsterdam) 152 cks., (@ Bordeaux) 10 cks.; vanilla (@ Mauritius) 1 cs., (@ Marseilles) 30 cs.; wax, bees' (Span.) 13 bls., (Fr.) 9 cs., (Australian) 6, (Mor.) 8; wax, ceresin (@ Rotterdam) 32, (@ Hamburg) 29; wax, unenumerated (@ Hamburg) 58 cs. 70 brls. 122 pkgs., (@ Rotterdam) 8 cs.; wine-lees (@ Bordeaux) 66 bgs., (@ Alicante) 963; wool oil (@ W.C.A.), 18.

Heavy Chemicals.

At all the main centres there is a fairly satisfactory demand for both main and miscellaneous products, and that both on home and export account. From the Tyne particularly good shipments have lately been made both to Sweden and Finland. There is little to be said about values; for the most part they are steady and unchanged.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is considerably higher and the upward tendency is strongly maintained. Beckton, July-September, 12l. 5s.; Beckton terms, 12l. 7s. 6d.; London, 12l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. 15s.; and Hull, 12l. 7s. 6d.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are only in moderate demand, whilst the low figures for some considerable time quoted continue to rule. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. For export 1/4d. per lb. less and not thereat. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2 1/4d. per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. For export 2d. per lb. and net.

SULPHOCYANIDES continue very quiet and are practically without change. Barium, 95 per cent, 3 3/4d. to 4d. per lb. Ammonium, 95 per cent, 6d. per lb. Potassium, 7 1/4d. to 7 1/2d. per lb.

BARIUM PRODUCTS continue in steady consumptive demand and prices rule firm, seeing the mineral carbonate of barytes is not yet in any better supply. Quotations for the latter are only nominal and subject to arrangement of delivery. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 7l. to 7l. 10s. per ton in ordinary 2-9 cwt. casks. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals moving well, at 7l. to 7l. 10s. per ton ex stock in original casks, and 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in bags. Nitrate of baryta continues to hold a very firm tone, and some makers are asking higher prices. Crystals, free on rails in casks, 17l. to 18l. per ton, and powdered, 17l. 5s. to 18l. 5s. per ton. Sulphide of barium crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 5l. 10s. to 6l. per ton in usual casks, and demand moderate. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals firm and fully maintained in value, 14l. to 14l. 10s. per ton in 6-7 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barium, ground, has lately been in increased demand, and this seems likely to continue. Quotations range from 40s. to 100s. per ton and vary according to quality, quantity, and package.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 21.

CASTOR OIL.—The upward movement indicated in our last report has not yet begun on the spot, but for forward shipment an advance of fully 1/8d. has been established. Good seconds Calcutta on the spot is still held for 2 1/4d. per lb., and first pressure French is obtainable at the same price.

BEESWAX.—For a parcel of Chilian at auction there was good competition, and 2 bags pale yellow sold at 7l. 17s. 6d., and 6 bags of ordinary yellow at 7l. 15s. per cwt.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Further sales are reported at 35s. per cwt., and there are indications that higher prices will shortly be demanded. A parcel of 125 bags Cochin offered at auction from the quay, 28s. cwt. was bid for 50 bags and refused, the parcel being afterwards sold on private terms; 45s. was asked for the remaining 75 bags.

TURPENTINE continues firm, and business is being done at 35s. 6d. to 35s. 9d. per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders of the small lots here still ask 70s. per cwt.

QUILLARIA.—The firmness in this article continues, and 13l. per ton is asked by holders, but the volume of business is small.

ACACIA SORTS.—The volume of business transacted during the past week has been important, and sellers now show a much more decidedly firm attitude; 103 serons were sold in one line at 32s. per cwt., and 58 serons fine white at 40s. These figures may be taken as representing the present value.

CANARY SEED.—Good bright Turkish is steady at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per qr.

ARSENIC is gradually firming up, and 13l. 15s. per ton net is being asked by some holders.

HONEY.—No transactions of importance have been recorded during the week. Values are not quotably changed.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 23.

Business on our drug market is very quiet at present.

ALOES.—Cape is dearer at 95m. per 100 kilos. KOLA is firmer, with a fair demand at from 57m. to 60m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO shows no business; nominally the quotation is 120m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firm at 335m. for Russian, and 340m. to 350m. for Spanish.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm and in better demand at 19m. to 21m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI is quiet and lower at 180m. per 100 kilos.
 IPECACUANHA.—Very quiet at 21½m. for Rio, and 9½m. for Cartagena.
 MENTHOL.—In slow demand but firm; to-day's quotation is 30m. per kilo.
 JAPAN WAX is very firm at 72m. per 100 kilos., spot.
 JALAP is rather lower at 95m. per 100 kilos.
 SENEGA is weaker; forward delivery is quoted 450m. per 100 kilos.
 STAR ANISEED is lower at 120m. to 119m. per 100 kilos.
 COD-LIVER OIL remains firm at 110m. per barrel for new non-congealing oil.
 CASTOR OIL is steady, with first-pressing in barrels, on the spot, quoted 53m. per 100 kilos., forward delivery is lower.
 LINSEED OIL AND COTTON OIL are advancing.
 PALM-KERNEL OIL is very scarce and firm.
 STAR-ANISE OIL is quiet at 10m. per kilo.
 PEPPERMINT OIL is lower at 7¼m. per lb. for HGH.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 13.

The drug market has a tame appearance, and little business of any importance is being transacted.

ALOES.—Cape is in limited supply, and dealers offer in a small way at 8c. per lb.

BEESWAX is scarce, and values are advancing. From 31½c. to 35c. per lb. is quoted for yellow, but 34c. and 35c. has been paid for prime goods.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—Prime green are held at 25c. to 26c., with little offering. Yellow leaves have sold at 23c., and the market seems bare of this variety below 24c.

CANNABIS INDICA is advancing, in sympathy with conditions abroad. Up to 65c. has been paid for prime green tops, and a higher market is anticipated.

COPAIBA is selling freely at 36c. to 40c. per lb.

JALAP is quiet and easy at 9c. to 10c.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is firmer, and \$1.90 seems to be an inside quotation for bulk oil.

OPUM is very dull, and \$2.80 will buy in case lots.

QUININE is quiet, and second-hands quote German at 27s. and Java at 26½c. per oz.

WILD CHERRY-BARK. New supplies are coming forward, and values are easier at 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, May 22:—Japanese wax is firmer at 73m. per 100 kilos.; kola is scarce. Cod-liver oil is firm at 108 n. per barrel. Coriander-seed is improving.

BERGEN, May 21, 7 50 P.M.:—Toc market here is firm, at 105s. per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The results of the catch at Finmarken are still very poor. Up to date the total catch of cod amounts to 40,400,000, against 34,500,000 at the same time last year. This has yielded 18,535 barrels, against 29,290 barrels in 1901.

NEW YORK, May 22:—Business is fair. Cannabis indica is higher at 70c. per lb. Buchu-leaves are easier at 26s. for round. Peppermint oil is lower; \$1.65 per lb. will now buy in bulk. Wahoo bark of root has advanced to 18s. per lb. Higher prices are also asked for Norwegian cod-liver oil—viz., \$2.29 per barrel. Balsam Peru is now offered at \$1.25, being lower. American bleached beeswax is scarce at 32c. per lb., and golden-seal (hydrastis) is firmer at 52c. per lb.

London Markets.

ALOES.—Fine livery Curacao is very scarce and wanted; black capey is also scarce and worth 28s. For Socotrine in kegs 75s. has been obtained for fair hard, and 72s. 6d. for stiff liquid.

ARGOL.—Half-refined Greek is quoted 62s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT is again dearer for St. Vincents, 4½d. to 4¼d. per lb. being the lowest quotation for fair manufacturing quality. Up to 6d. has been paid for some brands, and for finest, dealers are not inclined to name a price; for fine 1s. is asked, but not yet paid.

ASAFETIDA.—There are several inquiries in the market, but buyers' ideas of values are considerably below those of sellers, and business is difficult to effect.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Unfiltered Maranham is quoted 2s. 3d. per lb., spot.

BENZON.—Sumatra is quiet, the inquiry being for fine gum at between 9½ and 11½, which is non-existent. Practically all the Siam offered in the auction last week was sold at and after the sale. Fair to good glassy Palembang ex auction has also changed hands at from 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

BUCHU.—The s.s. *Arundel Castle* has arrived with 35 bales in transit to U.S.A.

CAFFEINE.—Competition on the part of Swiss makers has led to a reduction here of 1s. per lb. on pure and 6d. on citrate, British and German makers now quoting pure crystals in small quantities at 11s. 6d., 10 lbs. 11s. 3d., and 100 lbs. 11s. per lb. B.P. citrate is now 8s. 3d., 8s. for 10 lbs., and 7s. 9d. for not less than 100 lbs. The above prices are all net, and subject to falling clause.

CASCARA SAGRADA is selling slowly at 25s. spot for two-year-old bark. From the United States it is reported "firm and in good demand." A parcel of about 16 tons of two-year-old bark for shipment from San Francisco *via* Hamburg, and due here next month, is offered at 22s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES are a shade firmer, and it is reported that one continental dealer has declined to sell any more at present prices; for fair flowers 51s. per cwt. has been paid.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 3 will consist of 70 tons Van Honten's, 13 tons de Jong, 13 tons Mignon, and 2 tons Helm brand; while in London, on the same day, 70 tons Cadbury's will be offered.

CODEIA has been reduced 10d. per oz. owing to continued continental competition. Makers now quote the alkaloid at from 10s. 10d. to 10s. 5d. per oz., the latter figure for 100-oz. quantities. Salts have also been reduced in proportion.

CORIANDER SEED.—The exports from Dar-al-Baida during 1901 amounted to 15,541 cwt. (5.827%), against 9,894 cwt. (4.490%).

CUMIN-SEED.—The exports from Mogador during 1901 amounted to 19 tons (4.69%), against 25 tons (4.95%) in 1900.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer, with a fair demand and continued scarcity of druggists' quality (98 per cent.), which is quoted 75s. 6d. per cwt. for powder, and 73s. for 95 per cent. powder. Best white crystals are offered at 71s. 6d.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—The exports from Dar-al-Baida during 1901 amounted to 39,294 cwt. (11.227%), against 43,323 cwt. (11.129%) in 1900.

GAMBIER.—For good cubes, 38s. per cwt., spot, has been paid.

GAMBOGE.—Good bright Siam pipe, slightly blocky but very damp, was sold after the auction last week at 13½ 10s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Good ordinary Ghatti has been sold at 12s. per cwt.

HELLEBORE POWDER of good quality is offered at 21s. to 22s. per cwt., c.i.f.

JALAP.—The offer of a parcel from Hamburg at 1½d. per lb. below the London quotations is indicative of the waterlogged condition of this drug. On the spot 5d. per lb., net, is still said to be the price for good heavy Vera Cruz tuber.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Very scarce on the spot, one holder asking 13s. 6d. per cwt. for 5 bag lots.

LIME-JUICE is rather scarce on the spot, and it is said there is little coming forward. For good pale West Indian 1s. 6d. per gallon is wanted, and for fair pale, 1s. 4d. An advance may be expected if a good demand should set in.

MENTHOL.—The market is firm at last week's advance, 13s. 6d. per lb., spot, having been paid for small parcels of Kobayashi, and in some instances 13s. 9d. is asked. To arrive, there is no quotation.

MORPHINE is weak at 3s. 10d. per oz. for hydrochloride in powder in quantity.

MUSK.—The value of musk exported from Shanghai to the United States (as declared at the U.S. Consulate) in 1901 was \$8,333, against \$45,142 in 1900.

MUSK-SEED has been in fair demand recently, at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for Martinique.

NUX VOMICA.—Good Cochin has been sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL, ANISE STAR, is dull of sale at 4s. 3d. per lb., spot.

OIL, BAY.—West Indian is very scarce, holders asking 8s. per lb.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Higher prices are asked from Sicily.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 17 that the news from Finmarken is very bad. A large number of seals are coming in with the Polar ice now lying only about ten miles off the Murman coast, and they are driving the cod away, and destroying the fishermen's lines. Besides, the fish caught are lean and the liver poor. These facts have induced speculators to come forward, and the lowest price for best non-congealing Lofoten oil is now 105s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,591 barrels, against 4,042 barrels at the same time last year. On the London market little business is reported, the nominal quotation being about 110s, c.i.f.

OIL, LIME.—For West Indian distilled 2s. per lb. has been paid, and there are further buyers at this figure, but 2s. 2d. and upwards is now asked.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—All descriptions are quiet. American HGH is 8s. 9d., Japanese dementholised, 3s. 9d., spot, and English is quoted 23s. per lb.

OILS (FIXED).—Lagos palm has advanced to 29s. per cwt., spot. Linseed is also dearer at 33s. 3d. in barrels, landed terms. Ripe firm at 27s. 6d. for refined. Cotton also firm at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 3d. per cwt. for refined. Ceylon coconut steady at 33s. 6d. to 34s., and Cochin 37s., spot. Petroleum unchanged at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 8d. per gal. for water-white American, and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 7d. for ordinary; Russian is 6d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gal.

OPIUM.—Practically no business is reported this week, the market remaining easy. Persian (10 per cent.) on the spot is quoted 8s. 6d. per lb.; and Smyrna druggists' 7s. 9d. Soft-shipping is very scarce and commands high prices. Under date of May 9 our Smyrna correspondent reports a fairly active week, with sales amounting to about 100 cases, various qualities, at from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., 40 cases of which were for the United States, and the remainder for England and the Continent. The arrivals at Smyrna amount to 3,276 cases, against 4,038 cases at the same time last year. It is quite expected that the new crop will amount to between 10,000 and 11,000 cases, including Salonica and Malatia. The weather conditions continue favourable, and new opium is expected to arrive from the lower districts, where the juice is being collected, in two to three weeks.

QUININE.—Previous to the holiday there was a cash transaction amounting to about 20,000 oz., at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. reduction—viz., 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., spot. This was an exceptional sale, and since then there has been a recovery, but the desire to wait the result of the London bark-sale has prevented business, the spot price to day for good German being 1s. 1d.

The result of the auction held at Batavia on Wednesday was as follows:—Of 2,750 kilos. Ed. II. only 100 kilos. were sold, at an average of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. per kilo. (about equal to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Amsterdam unit), against 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction at Batavia will take place on June 25.

QUEBRACHO-WOOD.—The exports from Rosario during 1901 amounted to 29,077 tons, against 22,129 tons in 1900.

SARSAPARILLA.—Fair sales of Native-Jamaica have been made in second-hands at from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. per lb., the latter figure for bright red. Good Lima-Jamaica, which is scarce, has been sold at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grey Jamaica is quiet.

SEEDS.—Russian Anise is still neglected. Dutch *Curawajs* are dearer owing to bad crop prospects, and 23s. per cwt., f.o.b. Holland, is now asked. *Canary* rather dearer owing to want of rain in Turkey, a fair business has been done on the spot at 35s. to 36s. per quarter for ordinary Barbary, but 36s. 6d. to 37s. is now required. *Coriander* unchanged at 10s. per cwt. *Cumin* and *Fenugreek* quiet at last quotations. *Linseed* dearer at 59s. to 62s. per quarter for clean seed.

SENEGA is quoted 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. net.

SERPENTARY is rather scarce on the spot; for new crop to arrive 1s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

SODA NITRATE is easier again, at 9s. 9d. per cwt. for refined, and 9s. 6d. for ordinary.

SPICES.—There were no public sale this week owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, and business privately has been on a small scale. Zanzibar Cloves have improved slightly in price, but transactions are few; August-October delivery is quoted 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Black Pepper is quiet with sellers of Singapore at 5 $\frac{11}{16}$ d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive. Cochin Ginger is unchanged at 38s. to 40s. per cwt. for washed rough. Japan is now quoted 34s. per cwt., being rather firmer. Pimento meets with more inquiry, and a few lots have been sold at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3d. per lb. for fair to good. The usual quarterly auctions of Cinnamon will be held on Monday next.

SPICELIA-ROOT.—For new crop to arrive 1s. per lb., c.i.f., is asked.

SOY.—Fine thick has been sold at 1s. 9d. per gal.; fair is worth 1s. 5d.

STORAX is offering cheaply, liquid in cases being quoted 55s. to 60s. per cwt., c.i.f., and 50s. for casks.

TURMERIC.—Cochin finger is quoted 14s. 6d. per cwt., spot, and for good split bulbs 11s. has been paid. For Bengal 15s., spot, is asked, and 11s. 6d., c.i.f., to arrive.

WAX, BEES.—The exports from the principal ports of Morocco during 1901 and 1900 were as follows:—

Port	1901		1900	
	Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value
Mogador	2,640	15,960	5,600	26,540
Saffi	592	3,625	710	4,260
Mazagan	430	2,338	662	3,310
Dar-al-Baida	710	4,410	625	4,546
Rabat	236	1,724	505	2,964

WAX, JAPANESE, has again advanced, holders now asking 38s. per cwt., spot, for good squares, which price has been paid.

Steamship Line between Java, China, and Japan.

The Dutch Ministry proposes to grant a Government subsidy of 300,000fl. per year during the first five years to a steamship company which shall establish a monthly service (thirteen steamers per year) under the Dutch flag between Java, China, and Japan. The steamers shall call at the following ports: Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Hong-Kong, Yokohama, Kobe, and Amoy.

German Tariff Bill.

The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag have adopted, without amendment, Clauses 164 and 165, dealing with fat oils, and Clauses 167 to 173, relating to oil of mace, palm oil, starch, and starch products. The following clauses were also adopted: Nos. 176 and 177, dealing with spirits; 179, 181, 182, and 183, dealing with wine, must, sparkling wine in receptacles other than casks or tanks, essence wines, and fruit wines.

Russian Cotton-seed Oil.

Two Russian engineers have arrived in the United States to purchase American cotton-seed oil machinery and to study the latest methods of manufacturing the oil. The cotton-seed oil industry in Russian possessions in Central Asia is only in its infancy at present. Most of the seed is actually thrown away or used for feeding cattle. There are not more than two or three cotton-seed oil mills, and they are equipped with very inferior machinery, and the production of the plants is very small.

Argentine Linseed-crop.

According to the bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics for March, reports from the Argentine Republic show that the linseed crop of the River Plate region will be considerably in excess of early predictions. Moderate estimates pointed to a crop of 8,000,000 bushels, but, basing figures on the shipments of the first four weeks of 1902, the opinion is becoming general that the crop will be 10,000,000 and possibly 12,000,000 bushels.

London Cinchona-auction.

The usual monthly auction in London was held on May 22, when 3,333 packages were offered, consisting of 1,696 packages East Indian, 1,063 South American (principally Bolivian cultivated Calisaya), 426 packages Ceylon, and 148 packages Java cinchona. There was a fair demand, and the bulk of the catalogues were disposed of at firm but irregular prices, the average unit being 1.3d. per lb.

Consular Counsel.

DALNY.

United States Consul Henry B. Miller at Niuchwang, has written a report on the new city and port of Dalny, which is situated on the Liao-tung Peninsula of Manchuria, about fifty miles north of Port Arthur. Dalny has been built by Russia, and it is one of the first outcomes of the occupation of Manchuria. The port is to be absolutely free, as no Custom-house is to be established. Tonnage-dues, dock-charges, &c., are to be maintained at the lowest point, with the view to encourage and develop commerce. The port is the coast terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Central Manchurian Railway, and the Great Siberian Railway, while it is to have connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Great things are expected of Dalny, and everything is to be done to foster trade. Eighteen million dollars is to be expended in purchasing the plant and constructing the harbour and city. The Consul notes that England has ten of her citizens in China to extol her manufactures to one who belongs to the United States. Germany is pushing her commerce with much success by establishing mercantile houses in charge of Germans.

SPAIN.

The important trade in heavy chemicals for industrial purposes, for her supply of which Spain is almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries, induced some German engineers resident in Barcelona to plan the construction of works for the manufacture of bleaching-powder and caustic soda by electrolysis. In 1893, at the town of Flix, about one hundred miles from Barcelona, the operations were commenced, and at the end of 1899 a company began to place its manufactures on the market; but, so far as can be ascertained, the Flix works have not fulfilled expectations, as the imports of bleaching-powder and caustic soda during the last two years have not shown any falling-off. Spain draws her supply of caustic soda mainly from Great Britain; a large quantity is also imported from Belgium and France. Barcelona takes the first place with from 50 to 60 per cent. of a total consumption of from 25,000 to 30,000 tons per annum, being followed by Seville. Bleaching-powder is supplied by the Flix works, France (Marseilles), Belgium, and the United Kingdom, but no reliable data respecting the consumption are obtainable. About 8,000 tons of soda-ash is imported yearly, the bulk of which is obtained from Belgium, although Germany is attempting to gain a footing. In the event of a poor olive-oil crop Spain again has to turn to foreign countries for silicate of soda, which is utilised as a substitute for oil in the manufacture of soap. The average imports in lump form are about 1,000 tons per annum, and the trade is limited to Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium. Among the lesser quantities of heavy chemicals imported are bicarbonate of soda, chlorates of soda and potash, acetic acid, sal ammoniac, and sulphate of copper. The last-named is purchased abroad in steadily diminishing quantities since the Rio Tinto Company began to manufacture it. Of late years Germany has made great progress in supplying fine chemicals, but in heavy chemicals the United Kingdom and Belgium show no sign of losing first place. In addition to the Flix chemical-works, there is another factory, situated at Badalona, and covering an area of 70,000 square yards, where sulphuric and acetic acids, pyrolignite, sulphate of iron, superphosphates, and other products are manufactured. The above remarks are the substance of a report by Mr. Julius G. Lay, American Consul-General at Barcelona.

SWITZERLAND.

Henry H. Morgan, United States Consul at Aarau, writes to the State Department that there is a market for American

surgical instruments in Switzerland. Statistics show that these articles have never been imported into Switzerland, and local dealers say there is at present a good prospect for their introduction. The best plan, he says, would be for American manufacturers to send an agent with an extensive line of samples; failing that, then catalogues should be sent in the French or German language. In a recent conversation with the Consul, Dr. Egli-Sinclair, an eminent physician of Zurich, who resided for many years in the United States, expressed surprise that so far no attempt had been made by American manufacturers to introduce surgical instruments into Switzerland, as they were admittedly the best in the world. "Our dental instruments are largely imported, and, in fact, are used exclusively by Swiss practitioners," says the Consul.

Petitgrain in Paraguay.

A PARAGUAYAN correspondent has furnished us with the following information regarding oil of petitgrain:—The bitter orange, from the leaf of which the oil of petitgrain is distilled, grows wild in great abundance in Paraguay—indeed, in many parts it is the commonest tree to be found in the woods. In the more remote parts of the country, where the tree is most abundant, there are many distilleries on a small scale, nearly all operated by Frenchmen. These men generally work for a dealer, who finances them and buys their product. This dealer, who has his headquarters in one or other of the larger towns, acts as an agent for the collection of the oil, which is then sold to one of the principal export-houses in Asuncion, by whom it is shipped to Europe. The fruit of the bitter orange is worthless, but the wood is valuable from its hardness and toughness, being particularly suited for the manufacture of axe-handles and similar articles. The flowers also are capable of yielding a species of neroli, and the rind an inferior bergamot, as it abounds in a strong essential oil, but little has been done locally to develop the by-products of the plant, of which there are many.

The distillation of the oil is mainly confined to the districts of Yaguaron, Caragatay, and Valenzuela (not Venezuela), and takes place practically all the year round, but mostly between October and May. It appears that, for want of better methods of collection, the trees are cut down indiscriminately, and this has led to the destruction of large areas, although, of course, there is no lack of material. The principal export-dealers in petitgrain oil in Asuncion are Messrs. Frederico Krauch & Co., Angulo & Co., Battilana & Co., Martin & Co., and Ruiz & Jorba. There is steam communication (*via* Montevideo and Buenos Ayres) between Asuncion and the principal European ports, but it is noticeable that none of the English steamship companies will give through bills of lading, though the German lines do so.

Messrs. Schimmel & Co., in their April report, refer to the market position of the article, from which we gather that during the past six months and more there has been a considerable fall in price, owing partly to over-production, and the fact that most of the exporters are compelled to draw bills for the greater portion of the value of their shipments, and the consignees in Europe are now anxious to realise the goods and thus recover the money advanced. Moreover, some independent producers in Asuncion have made the situation worse by shipping the oil under different brands and appointing agents in a great number of European towns to hawk the goods about. Last year according to official statistics, the exports from Paraguay amounted to 334,075 oz.

RHEUMATINE.—This new remedy is the salicylate of salicyl-quinine. It forms white tasteless needles, almost insoluble in water, and melting at 179°. It is claimed to possess excellent anti-rheumatic properties, and is given in doses of 15 gr. three times per diem.

BAISS BROTHERS, STEVENSON & Co.—The third annual meeting was held at the offices of the company, Jewry Street, London, E.C., on May 22, when the directors' report was adopted, and the dividends of 5½ per cent. on the preference shares and of 9 per cent. on the ordinary shares were approved of.

Birth.

COPLEY.—On April 17, at Sparkbrook, Birmingham, the wife of W. Dawn Copley, of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, of a daughter.

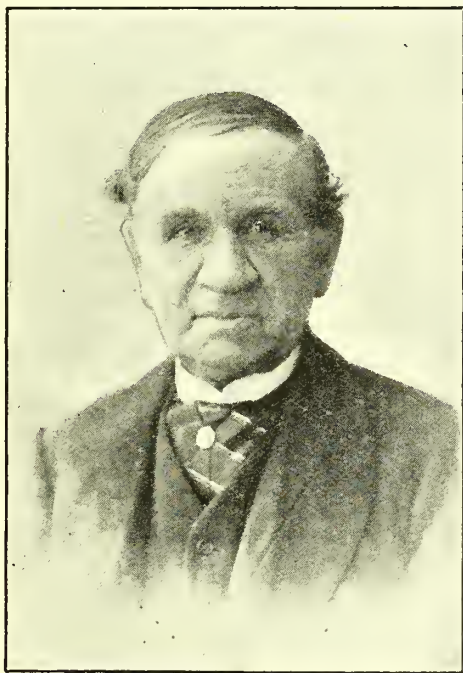
Marriage.

GRICE—BARTLETT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, on April 28, by the Rev. T. E. F. Cole, Chaplain, Walter Thomas Grice, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, to Maggie Constance, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. F. Bartlett, P.W.D., Darjeeling.

Deaths.

BAGSHAW.—At Roseneath, Edward Street, Werneth, on May 14, Mr. William Bagshaw, chemist and druggist. Aged 65. Mr. Bagshaw was formerly a partner in the old-established firm of Messrs. Braddock & Bagsbaw, chemists, Yorkshire Street, Oldham, but owing to failing health he retired from active business two years ago. Mr. Bagshaw was born at Taddington Field, near Bakewell, and went to Oldham as an apprentice to Mr. William Braddock, who, seventy years ago, established the business in which Mr. Bagshaw subsequently became a partner.

BAKER.—At 9 Compton Avenue, Brighton, on May 16, Mr. William Garrad Baker, late of Clapham Common, and of Messrs. May & Baker (Limited), Garden Warf, Battersea. Aged 87. Mr. Baker was a son of a chemist at Chelmsford,



and was apprenticed to his father in 1829—at the age of 15. After the regulation apprenticeship he managed a business in London for his father, "waiting for something to turn up," as he once put it to us. His opportunity came in 1839, when a partnership became available in the firm of Grimwade & May, chemical manufacturers, Battersea. That business had been started in 1834 by Mr. John May, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Pickett, and Mr. Grimwade, all having been apprentices at Ipswich. Mr. Pickett died within a year, and Mr. Grimwade four years after took to farming. Mr. Baker, taking his place, carried with him a good connection with wholesale druggists, which he had through his father's influence. This was of eminent service to the young firm, who had to compete with several

in the same line much older established. The manufacture of mercurials, bismuth salts, ammonia salts, ethers, and camphor were then, as now, leading articles with May & Baker. The inside work of manufacturing and dispatch of goods was looked after by Mr. Baker, his partner, Mr. May, doing the travelling. Mr. May retired in 1876, and Messrs. W. E. B. Blenkinsop, R. C. Heath, and Thomas Tyrer constituted, with Mr. Baker, the partnership until December 1, 1890, when Mr. Tyrer retired, and the business was converted into a limited company with Mr. Blenkinsop as the managing director. Mr. Baker was one of the directors, and took an active part in the business, going on 'Change until 1897. Since then the London drug and chemical trades had seen little of him, for he was living in retirement at Brighton. There he passed away in his sleep on Friday night. He had been in his usual health and strength when he retired. He was a typical Englishman in many respects, and though one of the old school of chemists, he was keen to realise the improvements that modern science has brought to chemical industry, and was not slow to take advantage of them.

BEAN.—At Inverie, Knoydart, on May 9, Catherine Ritchie, widow of Mr. John Bean, chemist, Edinburgh.

CASTLE.—Dr. Frederick A. Castle, well known to American pharmacists as Secretary of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the United States Pharmacopœia, and one of the editors of *New Remedies* and its successor the *American Druggist*, died on April 27 at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, where he had undergone two surgical operations. He was born in 1842, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and served as an assistant-surgeon in the Navy in the Civil War. After the war he became a general practitioner.

EDISBURY.—On May 9, at Liverpool, Mr. Lawton Edisbury, chemist and druggist. Aged 78.

HICKS.—At 20 Lupus Street, S.W., on May 17, Mr. Athelstan Braxton Hicks, Coroner of the South-west district of London. Aged 47. Mr. Braxton Hicks was the son of the late Dr. John Braxton Hicks, a well-known West-end medical practitioner. Mr. Hicks was called to the Bar in 1875, and in 1885 was appointed Coroner for the S.W. district; but prior to that he acted as Deputy-Coroner in four districts of London, and was Hon. Secretary of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales. It is to Mr. Hicks that we owe the enforcement of the late Mr. Alpe's idea that the "patent medicines" mentioned in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act do not include proprietary medicines. That opinion was first published in the "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in 1888, and when, in 1889, Mr. Hicks held an inquest, in the course of which a cough-mixture containing morphine was referred to, he pointed out that it should have been labelled "Poison." The 16th Section of the Pharmacy Act was quoted to the contrary, but, owing to Mr. Hicks's persistence, the Home Office took proceedings under that section of the Act against the chemist who sold the cough-mixture, and a conviction was obtained. This was of far-reaching importance, for up to that time the sale of poisonous proprietary articles by others than registered chemists and druggists had not been interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Council. The decision changed the whole aspect of the matter. It was Mr. Hicks, also, who forced the Pharmaceutical Council to take proceedings against



Wheeldon, a chemist's apprentice, for selling a poisonous vermin-killer, and this established the principle previously maintained in this journal—that the person who actually conducts sales of scheduled poisons must be qualified. The High Court decision on the point, obtained owing to an appeal fund inaugurated in our columns, has been of immense importance to pharmacy. As the Hon. Secretary of the Coroners' Society, Mr. Hicks had a great deal to do with bringing the fatalities from carbolic acid under the notice of the Government authorities, and some of the daily papers have given him credit of bringing about the scheduling of that poison. This is not altogether correct, but Mr. Hicks certainly never lost any opportunity of pushing along that necessary addition. Reports of the proceedings at his Court which have been recently published have indicated somewhat erratic judgment, and his untimely death from pneumonia indicates that this may have been due to impaired health, for he was a hard as well as a painstaking worker.

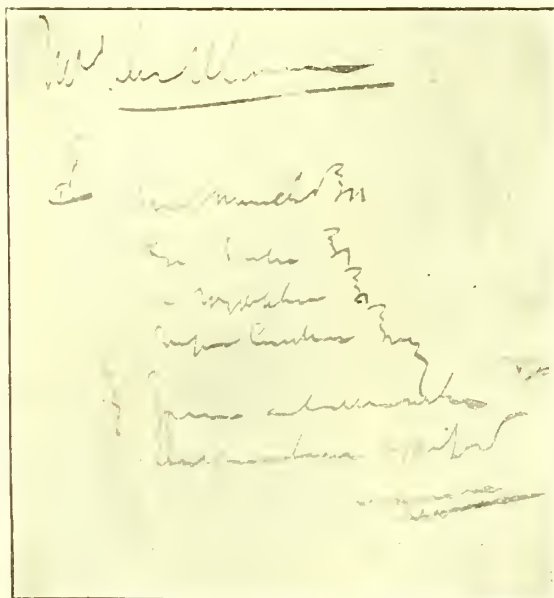
GUEST.—At Stanley Lodge, Carrington, near Nottingham, on May 19, Mr. William Guest, chemist and druggist. Aged 73. Mr. Guest, who retired from commercial life about twenty years ago, had carried on business in Carlton Street, Nottingham.

HUBBARD.—At Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, last week, Mr. George Hubbard, chemist and druggist. Mr. Hubbard, who retired from business in Downham Market at Michaelmas, 1899, was well known in West Norfolk and highly respected by a large circle with whom he had had business relations. His remains were interred in the old cemetery beside those of his wife, who had predeceased him by several years. There were many of his former fellow-traders present to show their respect.

OMBLER.—At Market Weighton, Yorks, on May 12, Mr. William Henry Omblér, chemist and druggist. The funeral took place on May 15, in the presence of a large assembly, including many of Mr. Omblér's townsmen, who highly esteemed and respected him.

CAN YOU READ IT?

A CORRESPONDENT in the South of Scotland (193/27) sends us a photograph of a prescription, which we subjoin:—



He asks if some one can give him the name of the patient, and tell him what are the ingredients. We have already told him what we think, and he has explained that the writer of the prescription was also the dispenser of the physic until the patient asked for the prescription.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, May 16, when the chair was taken by Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., sen. The first paper on the list was contributed by Mr. F. C. C. Baly and Dr. Donnan, of University College, and dealt with the influence of temperature on the physical properties of

LIQUEFIED GASES.

The gases experimented with were oxygen, nitrogen, carbon-monoxide, and argon, and the change of their densities and surface-tensions with temperature were specially investigated, the method of Ramsay and Shields being employed, with certain necessary modifications for the observation of the latter property. The co-efficient of temperature change of the surface energy of each molecule of these gases is about two in the liquid state, which shows that these liquids must consist of simple molecules. By plotting out in curves the relation between molecular surface energy and temperature the authors have observed that the critical temperatures so deduced are in agreement with those experimentally determined for oxygen and nitrogen, but are not in the cases of the other two gases, which seems to indicate a necessity for re-determination of the critical constants of carbon-monoxide and argon. This paper was followed by two contributions on

CAMPHOR,

by Dr. Martin O. Forster, and by the same author in collaboration with Mr. Jenkinson. The first of these gave the results of a comparison of the behaviour of bromo-nitro-camphor with bromo-nitro-camphane. The latter substance, by treatment with appropriate reagents, is convertible into derivatives containing substituents in the "second" camphor ring, and so Dr. Forster has attempted to apply this method to its analogue bromo-nitro-camphor, with, however, only partial success.

The second paper dealt with the properties of *aa'* nitro- and iodo-benzoyl camphors. The preparation of these *aa'* camphor compounds was first accomplished by Dr. Lowry, who showed that they exhibited a peculiar kind of optical isomerism, in which the optical effect of the α group appeared to be balanced against or added to the effect of the α' group. A considerable number of these substances has been prepared, and these all agree with this law with the exception of the α benzoyl α' nitro-camphor now described, which has an unforeseen high rotation. To account for this Dr. Forster suggests that the law is not one of general applicability, whilst Dr. Lowry is of opinion that the new derivative is really a *pseudo* nitro-camphor, which would be expected to have a high rotation, as has already been shown by Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen., for the magnetic rotation of *pseudo* nitro compounds.

Mr. Davis read the next paper on the nitration of dibromotoluene, in which he showed that the influence of the bromine atoms already in the substance alters the usual orientation of the sutering group. This contribution was followed by one on the

PURIFICATION OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID,

by Dr. Thorne. The recent arsenic scare has led to the introduction of several methods of freeing this acid from arsenic in order to make it suitable for use in Marsh's test. The new method depends upon the principle on which Reinsch's test for arsenic is based, and is carried out by diluting the acid to sp. gr. 1.1, and macerating in it pieces of copper gauze so long as the latter becomes stained. The purified acid is then distilled, the first fraction being rejected. In the short discussion which followed Mr. J. Ling proclaimed his belief in the superiority of the purification process devised by the Arsenic Committee of the Society of Public Analysts and the Society of Chemical Industry, and stated that he had found traces of arsenic in acid purified by Dr. Thorne's process.

The remaining papers, which included two interesting communications on the cause and nature of the radioactivity of metals, by Professor Rutherford and Mr. Toddy, were taken as read.

Pharmaceutical Veterans.

A Cambridge Alderman.

MR. GEORGE PECK, chemist and druggist, of Trumpington Street, Cambridge, has been elected an alderman of the borough of Cambridge, by nineteen votes, against sixteen votes recorded for Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., also a chemist, of Rose Crescent, Cambridge. Alderman Peck has been a



member of the Cambridge Board of Guardians a quarter of a century; he is a director of the Cambridgeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society, Hospital, and has done an enormous amount of parochial work. Referring to the election, the *Cambridge Express* says:—

A Liberal Councillor has been placed on the aldermanic bench who has an excellent public record. Mr. Peck is a man of independent mind, and, should occasion require it, is not ashamed (as recent events have shown) of siding with a small minority in a contention which he believes to be right. As a member of the Board of Guardians who has had more than a quarter of a century's experience in the administration of the Poor Law, as one of the oldest of the Directors of the Cambridge Permanent Benefit Building Society, and as one who has taken his full share of parochial work, Mr. Peck is entitled to the congratulations of all who think that disinterested public service is deserving of honourable recognition, and we are confident that he will discharge his new office with dignity and to the best interests of the town.

We may add that Mr. Peck is a native of Cambridge, having been born there in 1826. He was apprenticed to pharmacy at Coventry, and commenced business on his own account in Cambridge in 1851. During his long business career he has taken a keen interest in the public affairs of Cambridge, and especially in movements for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor. Thus, he is one of the select Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hon. Secretary of the Cambridge District Nursing Association, and Hon. Treasurer of the Provident Medical Aid Association. Pharmaceutically, he has off and on been connected with the Pharmaceutical Society since his apprenticeship days. He has seven sons, four of whom are M.A.'s of the University of Cambridge. The Church, the army, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy claim the services of one or other of them. One of Mr. Peck's three daughters is the wife of the rector of Spitalfields.

THE Formosan Government has decided to give strong encouragement to the cultivation of camphor. Since January this year the planting of young camphor-trees has been going on in various parts of the island, and 490,000 were expected to be planted by the end of March.

Camphor Notes.

THE *North China Daily News* reports that a Japanese syndicate has recently wrested away the monopoly of the camphor trade in the Fukien province of China which for many years used to be the sole privilege of the celebrated Lin family of Formosa. The Lins used to pay 50,000 taels annually for the monopoly of the camphor trade to the Viceregal Government, but owing to the fact that Formosa, the principal source of the camphor supply, now belongs to Japan, enterprising merchants of that country are able to produce the commodity more cheaply, and therefore they can afford to pay a higher amount to the Fukien Viceroy for the monopoly—that is to say, at the rate of taels 100,000 per annum. Naturally Viceroy Hsü has been pleased to increase the provincial revenues in such a substantial manner, with the result that the present representative of the Lin family has received his *congé*, plus the loss of a revenue in that line variously estimated at from taels 150,000 to taels 250,000. High as the above sum appears to be, it is said to be but a fleabite to Mr. Lin, who is rumoured to be the possessor, by right of inheritance, of nearly one-third of the cultivated lands of Formosa.

The establishment of the Formosan monopoly, and the advance in values, has led some Ceylon planters to turn their attention to the production of camphor, and a timely pamphlet dealing exhaustively with the subject has been issued by Mr. J. C. Willis, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens. The conclusions he arrives at are that the cultivation will prove remunerative, and that camphor can be put on the market as cheaply as tea. There are about one thousand trees in the island, some of which are over five years old. Distillation experiments were commenced in June, 1900, details of which are fully given. The net results, however, show that more efficient methods than those prevailing must be discovered, as the yield of camphor was, in most instances, very small.

NEW HONORARY MEMBERS

OF THE

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

WE are now able to give portraits of two other gentlemen who were elected honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society at the last Council meeting.

Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., is a son of the late Mr. Daniel Bell Hanbury, of Clapham Common, the first of that name to be associated with the well-known house, Allen



SIR THOMAS HANBURY

& Hanburys. He was formerly a merchant in Shanghai, and it was while there that he greatly assisted his brother, Daniel Hanbury the younger, in those investigations on

Chinese drugs which practically founded his reputation as a pharmacognocist and scholar. In memory of his brother Sir Thomas has been accustomed to present a gift of books ("Science Papers" and "Pharmacographia") to the Silver Medallists of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he has otherwise assisted the Society in its educational work. He is the maker and owner of the far-famed gardens at La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy, which the late Queen Victoria loved so well, and which has other historic associations. Sir Thomas Hanbury commenced the gardens in 1887. They are now about 100 acres in extent, and contain over 5000 species of plants cultivated in the open air. The house is supposed to be 400 or 500 years old, and belonged formerly to the noble family Lanteri, of Ventimiglia, who sold it, A.D. 1620, to the Orenge family. A mosaic by Salviati, emblematic of the travels of Marco Polo, the first European who visited China, adorns the porch. Machiavelli is supposed to have stayed in the house in 1511, when, in the company of Lanteri, then owner of the house, he travelled from Florence to Monaco. A marble tablet let into the wall records the fact that Queen Victoria sketched the view from the salon of the house on March 25, 1882. Sir Thomas is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and of the Cross of the Crown of Italy, and was created Knight Commander of the Victorian Order by King Edward VII. last year.

Professor Julius Wiesner, Ph.D., who was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1892, is Professor of Plant Anatomy and Physiology, as well as Director of the Botanico-



PROFESSOR WIESNER.

Physiological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Vienna. Dr. Wiesner is an authority on the gummy exudations of plants, including resins and balsams, and many years ago published an important monograph in respect to them. In more recent years work on the organography and systematising of plants has occupied his attention, while as a teacher his reputation is well known outside his own country. Dr. Wiesner is well acquainted with English and English literature on the subject which he professes.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 7, 1902.)

- "POCKAM"; for photographic cameras. By H. F. Purser, 31 Hatton Garden, E.C. 245,209.
- "JENNERITES" (no claim for "Jenner"); for surgical instruments. By D. Leonardt & Co., 100 Charlotte Street, Birmingham. 244,712.
- "CONSERVULOSE"; for an antiseptic salt. By A. Boake Roberts & Co. (Limited), 100 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E. 244,761.
- "KLONOL"; for foodstuffs. By C. N. Irvén, Love Lane, Liverpool. 245,170.

"TELMA"; for foodstuffs. By A. C. Holzapfel, 57 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 245,183.

Device (the essential particular) of a nymph on a white rock gazing down into the water; for mineral waters. By the White Rock Mineral Spring Company (Incorporated), Waukesha, Wis., U.S.A. 240,106.

"ZULEIKA"; for goods in Class 48. By Johanna Bingel, 22 Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Birmingham. 242,743.

"DENTALBINE" (no claim for "Dental"); for tooth-powder. By C. F. Webb and W. J. Crooke, 8 Beaufort Terrace, Seacombe, Cheshire. 243,150.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 14, 1902.)

"PEARLINE" (no claim for "Pearl"); for paints and varnish. By R. Ingham Clark & Co. (Limited), 6 St. Helens Place, E.C. 243,811.

Device (the essential particular) of a turtle bearing a barrel of Hamrick hard-shell enamel; for a varnish-substitute. By the Hamrick Tank and Barrel Hard-shell Enamelling Company (Incorporated), 3,303 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 244,071.

"SATINETTE"; for paints, varnishes, and enamels. By Pinchin, Johnson & Co. (Limited), Ratcliffe, E. 244,732.

"MAGNITE"; for a paint. By J. C. Faust & Co., 2 The Crescent, Tower Hill, E.C. 244,961.

"PETOL," and circular device enclosing smoking-vessels with the word "Petol" four times; for disinfectant soaps, blocks, powder, fluid, dog-wash, veterinary ointment, &c., and for moss-litter and furniture-cream, and for perfumed soap. By A. C. Kennedy, Eustace Lodge, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire. 245,044, 245,046, 245,050, and 245,220.

Label-device for "Kearney's powders"; for a rat-poison. By J. W. Sutherland, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. 245,111. (Renewal.)

"CHOCREAM"; for chemicals and foodstuffs. By B. J. Wildbor e, 38 Great Tower Street, E.C. 244,916 and 243,716.

Picture of an ox harnessed to a cart, with attendants; for chemicals. By the Iron-ox Remedy Company (Limited), Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. 245,040.

Facsimile signature of the firm; for chemicals. By Eugène Le Clerc, 43 Holford Square, W.C. 245,383.

"HARLENE"; for chemicals. By the Edwards' Harlene Company, 96 High Holborn, W.C. 245,424.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) showing a crowing cock, a phonograph, and the words "JE CHANTE HAUT ET CLAIR"; for philosophical and scientific instruments. By Pathé Frères, London (Limited), 4 Dean Street, Holborn. 244,983.

"AOC" (the essential particular); for philosophical and scientific instruments. By the American Optical Company, 14 Mechanic Street, Southbridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 245,270.

"AUTON"; for photographic apparatus. By Adams & Co., 26 Charing Cross Road, W. 245,494.

"LETO"; for photographic paper. By A. & M. Zimmerman, 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. 245,421.

Picture of a chicken; for chicken-food. By Armitage Brothers (Limited), 27 Castle Gate, Nottingham. 244,141.

"VIVAZONE"; for an article used in food. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95a Southwark Street, S.E. 245,003.

"VIBRONA"; for food-substance. By Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), 469 Holloway Road, N. 245,073.

"CAFESSA" (no claim for "Cafe"); for food-stuffs. By M. F. O'Brien & Co., 57 Camden Street, Dublin. 245,134.

"TISSEN"; for bird-food. By W. H. Hyson, Lynwood, Ather-ton, Lancashire. 245,139.

"BARCOS"; for infants' and invalids' foods. By Moss, Rim-mington & Co. (Limited), Selby, Yorkshire. 245,417.

"VINRUBE" (no claim for "Vin"); for an aerated beverage. By Camwal (Limited), 112 Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N. 245,313.

Shield-device with crowned cherub blowing a trumpet; for mineral and aerated waters. By Kerswell & Co., 69 Oke-hampton Street, St. Thomas, Exeter. 245,321.

"PERVINCO"; for perfume and perfumed soap. By E. Leach & Co., 89 Elsinore Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 244,688.

"KISANIA" and "CIBERNIA"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), Berners Street, W. 245,374 and 245,375.